THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 72

1828–1829

December 27 April 16

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1913

Decr 29th 1828

Dr Genl.

With pleasure & anticipation have I contemplated a visit to the Hermitage, ere you left it for the Eastward. But, dear Sir, the unexpected and gloomy tidings of the last mail, render my visit extremely doubtful and induce me to venture my humble condolence for your inestimable loss. There are few who have greater cause than I to lament; next to a mother, my best, kindest, friend. Nor can I ever see the Hermitage as I last saw it.

Accept dear Genl of the kindest wishes of an
humble and devoted friend Geo. W. Martin

P.S. our Partnership expires by limitation
in about two months after which I shall
devote most of my attention to a little farm in the neighborhood
G. W. M.

Genl A Jackson
Hermitage

13659

COURT D A.
DEC. 29

12½

Genl [illegible] Jackson

Hermitage

Geo. W. Martin
to
Genl Jackson
condolence on the
death of Mrs J.
X

Lexington Decr 27th 1828.

Dear Genl

Since the glorious triumph of the people over, what has been justly called a corrupt Coalition against their dearest rights - I have forborn to trouble you, amidst the numerous congratulatory addresses and letters you must have received with my sincere & humble individual offering. If the highest earthly reward which can be conferred by the spontaneous act of a free people could be enhanced - it is so in your case; because it was nobly declined - when proffered with a sullied aspect - and received where it has been nobly earned. Its example will fill a bright page in history. - and if any thing can stimulate to a pure & holy devotion to country, amid corruption and the decay of true patriotism - the presidential election of this year will not cease to be remembered. Much has been done by it to elevate the hopes and cheer the hearts of all who desire the purity and perpetuity of our free

13661

institutions;. much however still remains to be done ~~and~~

Referring the presidential election to the people ultimately and absolutely - And limiting the time of Service - or making him ineligible a second time - are to be the best fruits of this great struggle, if they can be realized. - However you are too well informed and too deeply impressed with the necessity of these - to need my placing them before you. -

You will have seen by glancing at the Argus and Ky Gazette - that some of our Legislators - who were elected under true colors - have deserted them - or shewn, what unfortunately for poor human nature is too often the case) that they cannot stand temptation. Our Speaker Quarles, one of our Electors too; it is said, & I believe truly, agreed with the Adams men, if they would place him in the chair, he would vote for their Clerk - and Treasurer - They complied. He labored to do so too - Missed the first & succeeded in the latter. - The policy of those men, who are in a minority in both houses is - to divide & conquer - and by means of intrigue & undue influence over a flying Squad to to control events. They are but too well aided by this flying Squad, - And at the head of these, is Mr. P. - -

By this means our old Friend Johnson missed being reelected to the U. S. Senate - And what is surprising and lamentable - Our Lieut Govr. lent himself as the tool of our Enemies to

Enable them to defeat Johnson, and have the credit of Electing the Senator. It required much address on the part of your real friends to defeat their projects, and at a late hour on the Night preceding the election, Our friend G. M. Bibb, as a corps de reserve which could not be defeated - was brought forward - & swept over the dismayed ranks of our Opponents intrigues and all

Our friend Barry deserves - as he has on many other occasions where principle - and the Success of the Great Cause ~~is~~ was concerned - great praise for his industry and address in this affair. We have in Bibb a pillar of Strength in the Senate but we wanted him in a different part of the Edifice - We had hoped to have had him on the highest judicial Seat - And in truth we know not how to do without him there - His Extensive legal acquirements - his intimate acquaintance with our own peculiar System of Land Law - his undeviating integrity - & deeply imbued republican virtue - have pointed him out for that Station - as much in preference to the Man talked of - as the Sun to a Taper - I am however Sometimes almost persuaded - that the able & sterling honest Man has not the Same chance as a Specious rascal - to get along in this World - but when I reflect on the Example of the Man I am addressing, and above all - that consolation of which I have had much need & Experience - "that Sunshine of the Soul, which the World can neither give nor take away", I am Satisfied that even Villainy has its reward of punishment when, most triumphant. — — —

Majr. Morgan, together with your kind Answer to the addreſs of our Committee, brought to us the welcome news of your health & of his flattering reception (if this word ought to have a place with you) and the distinguished honors paid him, as our Envoy – he disclaiming any Chickasaw Miſsion; – as in duty bound to his principals.

I should be happy to see you & Madam – to whom I pray you make my highest respects. I suppose you can scarcely leave the River to come this way – & must endeavor to see you paſsing at Louisville

Genl. Andrew Jackson } Yr Friend faithfully. J. Bledsoe

Judge Bledsoe
to
Genl Jackson
31st. December 1808
to be answered.

political

Dec - 27th 1828.

Dr Genl

We have heard of the trying providence which has been thrown in your way, & can most sympathetically condole with you. God cannot but act with with wisdom, justice & goodness - and tho. we are now at a loss to account for his dealing with us, we shall know hereafter - in the mean time we must as far as possible acquiesce in what he does & perhaps our dear Mrs Jackson was taken away from the evil to come - We congratulate you on your honorable election, & every one must see, her trials would have been many & severe at the Federal city, but she has been called to exchange an earthly house made with hands for a ~~an~~ heavenly palace, where no tears, toil or pain will ever find admittance - yes my dear Genl your wife, and our friend is gone to glory - escorted by angels to the bosom of her God, whom she loved & served in this vale of tears. We shall go to her she will not return to us - Oh for that preparation which qualifies for heaven and the enjoyment of God, let us labour to possess it

13663

Jacob loved his Rachel perhaps to a fault, & you your Rachel with the warmth of conjugal affection, they are now intermingling their songs and hosannas in the presence of him who is life & whose loving kindness is better than life

May God in mercy sanctify to you, and all of the connection the mournful dispensation, for if not improved the loss will be the more sensibly felt and no valuable object gained—

We came safe to our new home without any material loss and tho. Elizabeth seems not well satisfied, I am quite so— I could easily see we could not get along in Wilson as comfortably as might be wished— The parsimony, not to say the penuriousness of those in easy circumstances, was entirely to me unexpected, and I was not prepared to feel it my duty to continue yourself & two others only, for two years past in to my hands $70 if this is liberality I leave it to any to judge, some others have said they will contribute but this is only a perhaps

I expect to be in the neighbourhood or the week after new year if possible to make collections as our situation for the moment is very unpleasant for want of money. Brantly, from whom I bought will yet not give full possession

until $800 is paid, such was the contract, &
[illegible] prepared for the sum having purchased
so as to meet my engagements to him.
I ~~was~~ have written to Doct. McCorkee, if you see
him please to put him in mind of my ex
tection — I must not fail in collecting at
least 300 or 400 dolls if I should it will be
of ~~[illegible]~~ serious disadvantage — We send you
our most affectionate wishes, and may
that God who rules the universe make
you long an instrument of much good
to the ~~[illegible]~~ world and especially to
your native happy country is the prayer
and ardent wish of your friend —

Dec. 27-1828 Jos. H. Bowman

13664

Parson Brow

Condolence

Genl Andrew Jackson
Davidson County
Fountain of health

Gainsboro' Decr 27th 1828

My dear Sir

The last evening announced to us the unexpected and painful intelligence of the death of Mrs Jackson. It is a loss deeply to be deplored, by the great, the good, and the helpless — Among the first orders in Society she was a brilliant ornament — Among the indigent and ignorant she inspired the confidence that a friend approached them, whose presence was a social enjoyment to their sufferings — With the Pious her zeal and exemplary deportment as a christian, were considered arguments in support of the cause of religion, not surpassed by the precepts of the most learned divines — By her the hand of benevolence, was at all times extended, to the helpless and the needy; indeed it may be truly said, the kind offices of a friend, a neighbour, and an acquaintance, were performed with the grace and simplicity, commanding the admiration of all within the circle of her acquaintance — The whole community which surrounded her must be in grief, and those who were most intimate with her, will shed the first and the last tear of sorrow — Permit me to sympathize with you as a friend, and with him, whose greatest affliction has befallen him — The wise hand of providence, has severed from his bosom, the participator of his pleasures and his troubles — His comforter in the toils, difficulties,

and perplexities, to which his eminent station in life
has often subjected him, no longer breathes the consolation
in his ear — While the dispensation of providence
has fallen heavily upon him — I hope he will be bless'd
with good health, and cheered by the social intercourse
of an admiring community

Accept of my best wishes
for your health & happiness
Sam G Smith

His Excellency Sam Houston

Gainsboro T.
29th Decr

Free

His Excellency Sam Houston
Nashville
Tennessee

Mail

Genl Smiths
Letter to Houston
on the Subject
[illegible]

13666

Ruſsellville Ky Decm 27th 1828

Dear sir I have seen the Death of your lady anounced in the papers. I have also heard of it by men direct from Nashville, which puts it beyond dispute that it is a lementable fact, And Supposing ~~from~~ the magnanimity of your character that you would wish a memorial of some Kind erected over her remains I therefore tender you my servises in that line of biseneſs and I will engage to do the work on as good terms and in as neat a workman alike manner as any other mechanic of my profeſsion in the western country, as a small Specimen of my workmanship and also of the quality of the Stone (which if you will examine you will find that it is much finer and whiter than any stone about Nashville) I will cite you to a Tomb that is at old Parson Whitsetts meatinghouse on Mill creek, about four miles S. E from Nashvill it is erected over the body of Samuel J. Ridley, If what I have wrote should meet your approbation you will please to write me a few lines soon discribing what kind of a monument you would wish to have erected Yours &c

James S. Hay

General Andrew Jackson

13667

Russellville Ky
Jany 7th 1

10

General
Andrew Jackson
Davidson Cty
Tennessee
Hermitage

Majr [illegible]llers on
the subject of
a monument
for Mrs J —

X

City of Louisville Decr. 29th. 1828.

Dear Sir

You will perceive from the Subjoined resolutions, that your friends in this City, feel deeply, with you, the loss of your late amiable and pious consort Mrs. Jackson; And that we are a Committee, to communicate to you, the regrets and Sympathies of our fellow citizens, her friends as well as your own, on this visitation of Providence.

For ourselves, we will say, that we are aware, how Sensibly you feel the Sudden, and unexpected bereavement; the loss, of an affectionate wife, who has Shared, alone, your confidence, tenderness and affections for so many years, under so many Vicissitudes of life, and who would have added so much comfort and happiness to you, in your declining years. But Sir, while we wish to mingle, our feelings, and regrets, with your own on this Melancholy occasion, in the hope, that they will in Some Measure, alleviate your Sufferings, we are certain that you will resign yourself, on this, as on every other affliction, to the Divine Will.

Wishing you all health, energy and Tranquillity, necessary in the high Station, which an intelligent and grateful people have called you to fill, we, in behalf of those whom we represent, and of ourselves individually, reassure you of our continued and unabated confidence and affectionate regard.

3668

Worden Pope
Richard Steele
A. Lee Campbell
Wm Chambers.

"At a meeting of the Friends of Genl. Andrew Jackson at N. P. Porters Tavern in the City of Louisville on Saturday evening the 27th. Decr. 1828. Capt. William Chambers was called to the Chair, and William Tompkins appointed Secretary.

On the Motion of
the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved- That we have received with deep and unaffected regret, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mrs. Jackson consort of Genl. Andrew Jackson, and that we sincerely sympathize with him in the severe affliction produced by this distressing bereavement.

Resolved- that Genl. Robert Breckenridge, Worden Pope, Richard Steel, Arthur Lee Campbell, and William Chambers Esqrs., be and they are hereby appointed a committee, to convey to Genl. Andrew Jackson, the kind sympathies of this meeting, and their unfeigned condolance with him, for this sad and afflicting visitation of Providence.

Resolved That P. R. Gray, N. P. Porter, Daniel McCallister, C. Van Buskirk, Samuel Cassiday, William Garvin and Patrick Maxey Esqrs. be a committee to request a Minister of the Gospel to deliver a Sermon in allusion to the foregoing Melancholy event, on the 4th of Jany 1829. in some Church of this City, and that they cause the same to be published in the papers of this City.

Resolved That the friends of Genl. Andrew Jackson in this City be requested to wear crape on the left arm on the 4th day of Jany next, in testamony of their respect for the M

of the late Mrs. Jackson.

Resolved - That the foregoing proce

published in the two papers of this Cit

Thd. Tompkins Secy. Wm. Chambers. C

13669

DEC 30

18 3/4

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Near Nashville
Tennessee

The condolence of
the citizens of
Louisville Ky. on
the death of Mrs
J.
ansd

1828?

Copy

Memorandums about, and Letters from
Mr Christopher Jackson, of America

My Father, Jonathan Jackson, had an elder Brother called Christopher, who, I think in the 9th year of his age, was killed by the fall of a tree. two men were felling an Oak not far from the house, and he, in boyish curiosity, was playing near them. he was frightened at the cracking of the root of the tree. a warning of its falling. instead of standing still or clinging to, he fled from them, but was overtaken by the pressure of the top, by which he was litterally dashed to peices. His mother was then pregnant. and soon after delivered of an other son, which, she said, had been sent her by heaven for the loss of her former Christopher. She insisted, therefore, that he should bear his brothers Christian name: now there is an old, and, in that country, an universal believe that, if an illfated accident should happen to a son, and another be born afterwards, bearing his Christian name, that he will also prove

adage

prove unfortunate, and meet with an untimely end. But in contradiction of this prediction, and in direct violation of this doctrine he proved emminently successfull through life, and fortunate beyond the reachings of conception, as will be exhibited in the three following letters, hereto annexed which so strongly exhibit to mankind the versatility of fortune.

Well Parson,

1st Letter

If this comes safe to hand you'll once more hear some of the adventures of Comical Kitt, but as the various fluxes and refluxes of the sea, were far above the copious capacity of the gutted Aristotle, so I must own those of human life are quite out of reach of all my diminutive sensible faculties—what I would suggest by this is, that the different scenes of my little past life, are altogether new and unaccountable. What happened before I went to London, you are in some measure acquainted with and to give a direct and accurate journal of the time I have spent since, would be too too long nay tedious and unnecessary, especially to a Clergyman of your nice distinguishment, but, however, as you know take a sketch of it as follows; you may remember

Sir

Ere I left Silsden, Nov 27th, 1733 as I touched there in my journey to London, or trip to the Jubilee, where I arrived with a flying top gallant sail, and found exceeding good anchorage, and a most admirable kind reception, though a stranger, from a kind of consanguinity. Yet now comes the Devil and all, whenere I walked out, there should I meet a parcel of fellows and mayhap scrubs too, hurried about in their coaches and six, through streets and lanes, from coffee house to hall, from hall to Change, from Change to park, from park to play, from play to gaming table, and, ten to one, no business at any unless the last, but to every place are they whirled, except the poor deserted church, where, like a flock of white swallows, their sight would be a miracle. Now as minds of any small life or spirit are naturally ambitious, Pilgarlick having no proper remedy for such distempers as these, I soon took a surfeit in that Hurley Burly Bee Hive. I had once resolved to have sneaked into the country, there to have become a little, despised, pittiful, petty fogger again, but thanks to my stars, remembring some usage I had Westerly experienced, and withal considering that it was too barren a spot for my soaring fancy to rove in, the thought soon

13673

soon knocked off such faithful surmises
Then steering my course directly to a West
India Coffee house as best suiting my in=
=clinations. and living a short time in the
bustle of that grand metropolis having
obtained a small share of that neceſsary
noble, great, and laudable qualification
aſsurance, which if I had poſseſsed in
your country. by this time I should undoubt=
=edly have been a grand Justice & Quorum. If I
could have suffered my integrity and Judge=
=ment to have been biaſsed by a majority
of Yes and no nodders such as---. But I'll
furl my sails snug for what busineſs have
I to let my main maſt be carried away
with such a strong gale of North Western?
near keep her too; I say having obtained a
small but neceſsary aſsurance, going to
the Coffee house afore named. oer a pot of
coffee. I soon fell in with a company of
West India Captains, when one of them, a
fine Gentleman in faith, taking uncomm
notice of my chatter, I at once agreed with
him to travel, but take this by the way. I
had been over part of the West and South
of England in the meantime, now you'll
say how could I do this without money
pshaw, I know well enough how to raise
the

the Devil, but then I have always the art to settle him as fast or faster than I could raise him, but I found nothing in these rounds that would be novelty to your redundant brain, only that at Regnham in Kent, within five miles of the city of Rochester I had the satisfaction together with the deceased family of Tuftons to view the venerable remains of that worthy Nobleman Thomas Earl of Thanet, his Epitaph you'l find ~~with~~ in every church yard in the Kingdom with a here lies interred. He is wrapt in lead and that in a flat coffin covered with black velvet as large and as long I think as I have seen. To return we set sail at the beginning of Novr 1734. in our passage we touched at France, from thence through that horrible, ship-destructive, Gulph, the Bay of Biscay, where rages one continued squall, but you Reverendissimos can but form a faint idea of a storm, by the strongest description given, so I shall leave it to your highest imagination to form a fancied scene. By contrary winds we were forced to put in at Lisbon, in Portugal, where we had the pleasure to swell our Gutts with unadulterated Port. I have had the satisfaction to see a great part of America, the most part of the West Indias, South

And

And North Carolina, Philadelphia, with that adjacent continent New England, and as you know, ever since I was a span long or began to know a Tobacco pipe from a Punch bowl, I have had a particular veneration for that operative Indian weed, Tobacco. I am settled amongst the thick of it, to teach a Nobleman's children in Virginia, and it is somewhat remarkable and particularly ominous that the county I am settled in, is the same in which I was born, namely, Westmoreland. Here is pretty good living and plenty of Cyder. The now inhabitants or planters are most of'em a spawn, descended from a parcel of English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish convicts. Clergymen are scarce here, and mere hum Drums, they'll jabber in their tubs Sixty minutes on end, and scarce squeeze three words becoming the gown. We had a tip top fellow the other day, who kept a consumed racket in the pulpit, about the duty of a husband to his wife, and at last plainly told us we should not run a cater wawling, there's a divine Amplipodalian for you; deserving— — — But, Dear Sir, pardon this just satyr, because tho' deservingly levelled at the cloth. The Native Indians are driven miles up the country to the back

of

of the mountains, they are not Negro's, nor
Molattoes, but of a yellowish complexion, no
dress only on their heads decked after an odd
manner with party coloured feathers. Their
worship is strange, whole herds of them
run, at certain seasons, to the top of a high
mountain, and there jump about, and dance
for two or three days and nights, cutting them-
selves with stones, keeping a jargon unin-
telligible, a kind of broken Spanish. This I
write on board, and might enlarge to an
uncommon length, but am obliged to go on
shore, for they have weighed anchor, and,
at this moment, are going to sail. She is
the Friendship, a Scotch vessel, out of Ayr.
Now if ever you have an opportunity to
make me happy in hearing from you,
you may do it from most Ports, by any
Virginia Ships. Please to direct for me at
Capt Spences, at Morning Ferry, Potamack
River Virginia, Westmoreland, which will
be exceeding acceptable to your affectionate friend

Christopher Jackson

Cape chem

2 Letter

My Dear Doctor

Never did malefactor, at
the fatal tree, receive a reprieve from his
indulgent prince, never a whining swain
a

13675

a Billet Doux from his absent decoyer, with more extatick joy than I felt on the reception of that signed by my dear Jona, which was minutely wished for, and its author as often thought of, as health cant be truly valued till wanted, so my former aeriel noddle was too much upon the wing to be tied down by the strongest Fraternal bonds, not giving me time to place a true value on the inestimable Debonair of your dear self, which if ever I have the happiness once more to enjoy; shall make amends for all my former, not wilful, neglects, but that will never be, till I have made the whole Snakes trip on purpose to Ran-dan away with you, what time I can spare, not at all to look upon my enemies either wit contempt or pleasure, but force them to behold my prosperity with envy and mortification; yet hold, this splenatick vein of Satyr is ready to hurry me beyond the Goal of reason; for why should I call them enemies, who were the principal agents of Great designing providence in the promotion of my future good fortune and most singular preferment. from whence may be deduced this very visible maxim, that none but fools or cowards need

to

to continue in a groling situation. fools that do not know how to get money and Cowards that dare not venture for it. I always conceiv'd a mean opinion of what is called Petty fogging, fearing that my judgement would be infected by depraved mobility, but now I have got my ophthalmicks cleared, and esteem it, as it is, a most laudable and Genteel business, fit alone for persons that are so. Thank my indulgent stars, I have at last (which I know I have long wanted) obtained assurance enough, to let our planters know I have formed notions upon such and such things; and can sit as sedately among them as your old fornicating A—b—p B—l, at an ordination, or as Sergeant R—by, when he's bribed at the old Bailey, to wrest a sentence against true downright swearing. *Sublima pennâ ferar.* Now I think the world's grown fond of merit, and what do you think's the reason, Parson? marry, because its no longer in its power to oppose it. I might enlarge to Folios on this subject, but am discouraged because I want something worthy to travel three thousand miles. however in some degree to satisfy your deserving curiosity, which if I can effect, without compliment, the rest of the world may

Snarl

Snarl and bedammed for Kitt. To proceed our latitude you know as well as I do, or you may by surveying your correct map in the great hall. Our soil is sandy and naturally poor, unleſs conſtant by manured, which is done here by penning our cattle and removing them from place to place. The whole continent is one continued wilderneſs of large and tall trees as Poplars, Cedars, Pines &c only here and there a small spot of ground cleared, the planters, now inhabitants, not Aborigines cultivate ~~for~~ our Indian corn, and that weed which creates such a vaſt revenue to the crown of England, by smoke. Our houses are very mean, patched up with things we call boards, riven exactly like your laths, but somewhat broader. If it has a brick chimney tis a Grandee house and goes by that name. Lightning and Thunder all the summer long, we have almost without intermiſsion, yet strange, one day shall be so cold that we are fit for nothing but to hulk over the fire, with a bottle of rum at our noses, which nectar as you Europeans do small beer, by word of mouth. "Gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis." The very next day shall be so hot, one can wear

wear nothing but a shirt and long breeches. Agues and Fevers are very common here, no wonder when the weather itself has got an intermitting. I had like to have left you further than Virginia, for a fever was running away with me, full gallop, into the other world, but thank God, I have now some glimmerings of a recovery. Bears Buffaloes. Panthers &c here are plenty, but they are all driven back. with their neighbours, the Indians, now and then, some of them sally down, which the planters rise against, as a formidable enemy, and soon either destroy them, or drive e'm back again. Come we next to the snakes, of which the Rattle is the most dreadful. but they are in a manner all destroyed. his rattles are square bones on the outside of his tail, — as many years old, so many rattles, which when he is angry he can clash together, very horrible to be heard, Four or Five Hundred yards off. The next is the black snake, with these I have often had much curiosity in watching them with the birds, they'l crawl up a tree to where the bird is perched, and lodging on the bough will fix their eyes so stedfastly upon their prey, that the bird will flutter about, like a moth round a candle, till it falls into the reptile's venomous

-ous jaws, we have also plenty of spreckled snakes, the same as yours at Silsden, but of a larger size, which you, I know, call innocent, but to that adjective, my natural aversion and antipathy wont let me agree, when I consider that old stammering Dotards Hyperbolical Metaphor of the serpents enticing, or rather embracing, old mother-damn-us-all, it gives me a deliberate hatred against the whole species, tho I verily believe it to be nothing else, but mere Illusion and an enthusiastic dream. But this is only foreign to the point, now, my head is entirely set to find out the Philosophers stone, and under this head I beg my service to Wm Heaton, and tell him I have had an eye all along to the way of trade, and find a good amount might be made that way. Goods may be sold here at 150 or 200 per cent, but then it requires a large stock, for first our planters buy their goods half a year, or a year, before hand for which we call fall pay, that is in the latter end of the year, when the Tobacco has passed inspection, they pay for what they had taken up before then this is 40s p: Hd freight and when it comes to you 5·½ per pound duty, this I thought fit to

write

write you of: and so shall leave it to your
serious consideration. I would send you Tob-
acco for your own smoking, but it would be
more cost than worship.

N.B. I shall leave you as I once did before in the
company of unbiassed Justice Currer. Solid
Mr Gerforth. Serious Wm. Currer, nates in usum
latitia. Mr Sam Cotes and old Sambo pouring his
brains over Patridges almanack to tell forsooth
when a lass shall be married &c &c. In secula ~~se-~~
seculorum, to quaff here English brew ~~this e-~~ that
eternal nerves of life and longevity, mixt now
and then with a little Carne-voracity, with
all the rest of my circumcellions. I thought
I should never have hurried myself out of the
damnable din of Whig and Tory, but here
the word party is entirely insignificant.
Dear Sir I often join your health with that
of the whole world which far exceeds in
my opinion the poor narrow spirited redic-
ulous healths in vogue among you, to this
church or that church, what ere our teachers
tell me they must give me leave at least
to wish generously, these are my general
dispositions, but when ere I pray or wish
for particulars you are one of the first in
the thoughts and affections of your yet

Hill Jackson

Jam

I am now confest a happy man;
Who will gainsay it; no one can.
Fate shall not harm me I defy it;
But fortune may; no I deny it.
For she although a well known jade
Too feeble now my wreath to fade.

3d Letter

Dear Iona! Are words affording subject matter enough for me to fill all the sheets in America; but confining myself. I am just now considering the mutability of human life; and the various circumstances of every ones private fortune; I from mature reflection, find myself, not by my self. But now the mirror of reason reflects to me the particular hand of divine providence in my past life, she I find hurries me on by invisible means to my own irresistible fortune I own I was a long time (as too many of you English bigots to your country are) foolishly fond of that native paradise, and rolled about that garden Jack-like for every lazy Cockscomb and each insipid dunce to strike at, till fairly tumbled off the green by an unforeseen force, with this hint abivelalge: Providence in all this I must for ever acknowledge for now thanks. Felix sum, quin egethoc

Hoc

Hoc quo que quis dubitet tantum, me copia fecit
major sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere.
I now command the answer of Socrates to this question, what is the difference between a learned and an illiterate man, he says turn them both naked into a strange place, and you will soon distinguish. Tis certain the English are over fond of home, makes so much true merit lie smothering in its native dust. alass! how many men of undeniable parts both in Divinity, Law and Physick. and all other inferior arts and sciences are forced to throw away their money while they have it, to pass away time till they are compelled as I had the honour to do to dine with Duke Humphrey, and which too often from consequence happens at last become a ridicule to the mobile vulgars, nay even the beggorley Silsdeners, O monstrum horrendum ingens, that persons who are in abilities not inferior to a Trapp. a Hall or a Galen in a Christian Country too. should be unmercifully buried alive is a circumstance nearly beyond the reach of human conception when in any other part of the world. they live as great as Mogul and withal get Gold as fast as the Monarch of Mexico, By this you will not be at a loss to conceive that numbers of your friendless Cantabs, after they have
had

13679

had his Graces benediction, might in a few years make their fortunes, also in Physick here are frequently most unpardonable blunders committed by the ignorant professors of the science, to the immortal scandal of Galen and Hyppocrates, this might be corrected by a Sam Coates or any such ingenious, bold, young fellow, who in a short time by an exact conduct, which is here particularley looked into, might be able to keep a coach and six. Law has the like defects. and by the same method might meet with equal encouragement and success, had we but a ward or others of promising merit, these reflections this morning crowd in my mind, I took it into my head once more to try the fortune of Pen. Ink and paper I say once more because I have sent three before this to my Dear Jonathan. and have had no return the meaning I cant imagine, but it must be from interception, Curse the word to deprive me of the sole happiness on this side of Heaven, but your name alone would afford me subject matter to dwell upon. ad infinitum, therefore tho with reluctancy must leave it and subscribe myself entirely yours whilst, may many years after I am

morning 29th July. 1739. Christopher Jackson

P.S. my service to all friends and for fear you should

should have forgot the directions you may adreſs me at Nomony Ferry Potowmack Westmoreland Virginia—

This second Christopher Jackson the youngest of Six was bred up with my Father, and after having finished his Scholastic Education, was placed at what was deemed the high road to preferment, namely as Clerk to a Justice of Peace, in a remote parish, in the western Riding of the county of york, who was also by profession an attorney at Law. He had every requisite in the most comfortable style, his situation in reason ought to have required. But his ideas were elevated and his notions infinitly exalted above the station in which he was placed, he therefore bid adieu to his friends and the connections most Dear to him, and hastily as we term it, took a French leave, to mingle in the pleasures he had heard of in London was his hobby horse, and at that period the full extent of his aim, this he avowed, before he left the Squires residence and my Fathers Mansion— After his farewell from thence the next accounts received of him, were from himself on the Banks of the river Patomack in the Western Hemisphere already described

13680

described. This rapid exaltation of the successful adventurer in the new world, already mentioned, very strongly exhibits to the contemplation of man the partiality of fortune in the distributions of her bounty. and the very occult ways, being blind herself, she stumbles upon, to lead her favourites to the goal of opulence and splendor, or to plunge into the Gulph of misery and want the devoted victims of her persevering frown. The favoured wanderer of whom we are now treating was obviously the darling of her heart, he was also permitted by destiny, her first, to avail himself of her favours, through the circles of opulence and fashion to a good old age, and left two sons to lament his loſs, treading in the steps of their Father who are still existant in the plenitude of respectability and affluence, Before the troubles in their native country broke out they came to England, and called twice at my house in London, but I unfortunately. I look upon it to myself, happened at the time to be from home, and consequently never enjoyed the felicity of beholding them. The eldest was singularly active in the unfortunate contention, which soon after commenced from the overstrained

tenacity

tenacity of too rigid a parent, and the mistaken expectancies of an indulged child. In that obstinately maintained between the two Countries, by his activity and Martial abilities, he acquired the rank of a General Officer in the American Service, he broke into the German Camp at Saratoga and maintained his situation there, till the terms of the convention were entered into and ratified by General Bergoyne, and he is at this moment high in estimation with General Washington and the United States.

1828

From Mr. [illegible]kson, Ireland
—To be perused &
attended to when
leisure will per=
=mit— A. J.

1828,

~~since the time Mr. Adams~~ won ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] choice by the acceptance of Henry Clay~~
~~and the latter rewarded [illegible] by~~
~~the offer [illegible] on~~
~~the hig[illegible] hands of the supp~~
~~[illegible] wielded [illegible] [illegible]~~
~~of our Govern[illegible] [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] every engine has~~
~~American [illegible]~~
~~been wielded by them [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~device [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] for the [illegible] the July~~
~~[illegible] in the~~
~~election, [illegible] the weight~~
~~of everything [illegible] the first~~
~~[illegible] this [illegible] of the mem~~
~~[illegible] the jurisdiction of [illegible] signatures of~~
~~[illegible] to be [illegible] on [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] this~~
~~old Secretary [illegible] which [illegible]~~
~~private [illegible]~~
~~=toted to [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] was~~
~~[illegible] This~~
~~[illegible] Washington~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] of this~~
~~[illegible] the [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] by~~
~~[illegible] other~~
~~[illegible] in~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] Mr. [illegible] with~~
~~ed, was [illegible]~~

the vindication of the laws of the U. States
by authority of the constitution, being thus
defeated but not discouraged, called all
the powers of assumption to make
a second attack by making some
[illegible] be [illegible] and [illegible] of
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as had
been [illegible] by Mr. Geo. [illegible], he [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] merit &
presented to the world as a [illegible]
[illegible] from this field and the
[illegible] his countrymen
[illegible] on the day & hour of [illegible]
of the approach of an invading
enemy — this honorable [illegible] was to
be assigned to the [illegible] [illegible] aided
by the [illegible] of [illegible],
[illegible], [illegible] of the [illegible]
Whigs — the charge was made in the
[illegible] that the conduct of the defence
of the [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible]
[illegible] due to
of the [illegible] [illegible] that of Genl
Genl Jackson [illegible] pledge to the public
[illegible] [illegible] he [illegible]
in due time to [illegible]
in redeeming this pledge, Genl Adair
[illegible] [illegible] on honor the man
[illegible] [illegible] himself to
[illegible] [illegible] that belonged
[illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]
to [illegible] & the attempt [illegible] Jackson
[illegible] too [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible]
to deprive Genl Jackson of his hard-earned—

[illegible] victory [illegible] — [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] the

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the wrongs be-
-hind the [illegible] [illegible] that defect
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr Southard
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] occasion
be [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible]
of the [illegible] of Mr [illegible] ground
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] come
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] theory that
[illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] the
[illegible] Jackson was [illegible] but Mr
credit of the [illegible] before the troops
Monroe [illegible] [illegible]
from [illegible] [illegible] its defence
ordered to New [illegible] [illegible] the army
[illegible] Jackson [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
(deserted) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Mr Monroe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
orders to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] of Mr Monroe [illegible] [illegible] of
city of Orleans — [illegible] this conduct of
[illegible] thirds [illegible] be [illegible] going
[illegible] believed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this
[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] here [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was
[illegible] his [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the south
[illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] up
[illegible]

[illegible] that ex parte [illegible], without [illegible] to the
the private character of Mr. Jackson
[illegible] can be sent for that
[illegible] under [illegible] of corruption
[illegible] that subject for this
[illegible] upon [illegible]
[illegible] that Hammond
[illegible] together
[illegible] too [illegible] and the [illegible]
notice [illegible]
Mr Clay did not [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the character
[illegible] known to
[illegible] Mr Clay through the
[illegible] of Hammonds
[illegible] the [illegible] of Mr
and [illegible] by the county
Clay [illegible] he [illegible]
[illegible] What [illegible]
[illegible] State of the U States, ingaged
in [illegible] to [illegible] the private character
of [illegible] his own
[illegible] by [illegible] up
an ex parte [illegible] of county court
of [illegible] that as
far as can be known was smuggled
into a court that had no jurisdiction
of the matter and smuggled through
it for the purpose of a party to expose
[illegible] upon aged [illegible] lady
[illegible] sustained [illegible]
[illegible] between Mr Clay
[illegible] or as [illegible]
be seen by the [illegible] of the

most [illegible] citizens whom persons
[illegible] from the
early youth [illegible]

But it may be said Mr Clay denies having
any thing to do in this [illegible] according
[illegible] application of [illegible]
-vention [illegible]
[illegible] deny [illegible] The [illegible] This is
[illegible] will
[illegible] that Hammond [illegible] when he
[illegible] from the office of Mr Clay
at Lexington Ky. by [illegible]
told that he had [illegible] the [illegible] and
[illegible]
to [illegible] Mr Clay [illegible]
[illegible] Letter [illegible] the fact
that Hammond had [illegible] he had
got the record when [illegible] the office
to Mr Clay. Mr Clay did [illegible]
deny [illegible] any communication
with [illegible] Hammond on that
subject. But Mr Hammond says
he had [illegible] but [illegible] communication
on that subject with Mr Clay [illegible]
[illegible] but no
[illegible] the [illegible]
of Mr Clay [illegible]
[illegible] that every [illegible] improper –

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] into
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] influence of
Mr Clay but what has become with
[illegible] [illegible] Alexander and attack on fe-
male character, even the National
Journal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
its pages with [illegible] the commendation of its
[illegible] & for their [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
by Clay, where he has declared there
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], and that no
[illegible] shall [illegible] the [illegible] that
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the National Journal [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but in the House
gave a lengthy &
[illegible] eulogy on Mr Adams by the
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] shortly
[illegible], I would ask, from [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Mr J. by the [illegible] [illegible] Mr
Allen, Mr [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Genl
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Revd Mr Craig-
-head, [illegible] [illegible] & Mr Genl [illegible] Smith
[illegible] the [illegible] John [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] This attack on [illegible] [illegible]
character has not its parallel in any

injured country - and there can be no doubt
but several the heads of the Departments of
our government has been the active
promoters of these foul attacks, to
destroy Genl Jackson, and Mrs Jackson
and by that means continue them=
=selves in power - the writer of this
declares he has no knowledge of any
human being of such depravity
as to spoil female character in the
base manner it has been, except
Henry Clay, whose loose morals and
want of principle, with his ambition
has prepared him for any scenes of
that wickedness & cowardice can suggest.
Baseness. The name of the author
is left with the printer for the
special use of Mr Clay should
he make a personal call. &c.
first giving a pledge in writing
that he wants the name of the
author for honorable purposes:

A farmer.

(1815)

(1828?)

~~Sincere Reverend~~ [illegible] ~~they~~ your bene-diction with the a ~~sense~~ ~~most~~ grateful feelings. I contemplate ~~when you~~ long [illegible] the life, approaching ~~fourscore~~ faithfully ~~nearly to~~ four score & ten years spent in the service of the great disposer of events, in this sanctuary and amidst this grateful people, inspires me with renewed confidence in the precepts and practice of the religion which you teach.

To your labours in this community, under the protection of Providence, do I attribute, in a great degree, that glo=rious deliverance from the invading foe, which crowned the valour of my comrades in arms on the 8th Jany 1815 ~~[illegible]~~ for a moral and religious life is the surest guarantee of faithful ~~[illegible]~~, and hence ~~patriotic devotion~~ to the best interest of the country. That the effects of your labours in the virtuous lives of your parishioners, may continue to be shewn long after your spirit shall have received its reward in the mansions of bliss, is my most fervent prayer. Permit me, Reverend Father, with your assistance to return my humble thanks to the author of all good for his great mercies, and the benefits he has vouchsafed ~~bestowed on me~~, but particularly for having made—

[illegible]

-ceive the ~~him~~ the instrument of
his power on the occasion to which
you have referred.

project – or rough dft
of a Reply to the Revd.
Luther

(Copy)

1828?

Dr Sir

I have recd. your letter; but from numerous engagements have not until now had leisure to reply to it. As regards ~~the~~ request you have made to me concerning my letter, addressed to you sometime since, there was no confidence intended to be attached to it, and you have my consent to make use of it in any way that your own wishes may suggest to you.

Our Tariff bill so odious to many, but which it will not be, when seen & properly understood, may make some additions to our revenue, and at the same time ~~[illegible]~~ our industry at home: the latter is important — the former not to be lost sight of, unless like England we mean to adopt the policy of handing down to posterity the debts of the nation for settlement. The injury done her from this course, which she has pursued, should afford a warning admonition to us

Very Respectfully

Yr Mo Obt

Doctor L. H. Coleman signed A. Jackson

Warrenton No Carolina

13687-8

1828?

the Government of England pursues her own policy with a eye single to her own prosperity, and the aggrandize-ment of her own subjects, as is evinced by in the exclusion ~~[illegible]~~ bread stuffs, & every other product of our labour even to the starvation of her subjects, to promote the interest of their own agriculturists; regardless of the injury to other countries & would not buy a pound of our cotton if she could do without it, & get it of the same quality, & cheaper than from other countries; her situation compells her to buy, & she dare not lay a countervailing duty upon our cotton, it would throw ~~our cotton~~ it into the markets of her rivals, & give to them the ascendency in the cotton manufactories, & prostrate those of England. When I see the politicians of England & Lancashire upon the subject of the late Tariff law, it is conclusive evidence to my mind, that they foresee the benefits that must result to america from it, & the injury to Britain, hence their endeavour to alarm us, divide ~~[illegible]~~ us, & in this way, raise discontent against it, to have it repealed if possible, before its benefits can ~~[illegible]~~ be discovered by its ~~[illegible]~~ ope-ration and hence the creatures of British partizans, about Florence & elsewhere ~~[illegible]~~ to raise a clamour

6th

against it, the there was an equal clamour raised in 1816 by the British partizans, against the Tarriff then adopted– It was then said, as now, that the south was taxed, for the benefit of a few manufacturers of the north, and the duty imposed upon coarse cottons would ruin the south; what is the fact– one fourth of the amount of all the cotton raised in our country is consumed by the ~~[illegible]~~ manufacturers, creating a safe, sure & permanent home market for the raw material, & the farmer gets the coarse fabricks of cotton ~~one hundred &~~ one hundred & twenty five percent lower than those fabricated in england & fifty percent better– This is a real saving to the consumer of better than one hundred percent but still, ~~it~~ they is all wrong because it lessens the price of the British consumer & curtails the profits of the merchant upon his goods– gives profitable employ to our own citizens; but bound to retaliate, reduces the price of labour to his Britanic Majesties subjects, creates paupers there & prevents our own citizens from becoming so– hence the oppression & the [illegible] of those under foreign influence them, not to beggar [illegible] our own [illegible] is given to think of better– nay, not even cotton bagging, altho better and cheaper Nay, is offered as a compliment– have look

1828?

Dear Sir,

Our country has been so generally exempted from the crimes of ambition, that we are perhaps too little apprehensive of them. The coalition have now no chance to defeat you — if you live. Do you think there is any crime that the friends of your opponents are incapable of committing!

Caution is said to be the parent of security. Take care of your health. You are now the only hope of the nation; for the people cannot be united on any other man. I pray you take care of yourself, & guard against poison & the dagger

Be always prepared to give yourself a vomit The most speedy is 15 grains of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) or 15 grains of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). Remember that Henry 4th of France and William of Nassau founder of the Republic of Holland were assassinated

On the 15th of October a statement of your good health should be published, & sent to every post office of the Union.

One of the people

13690

Sep 24

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

near

Nashville Tenn.

13691-2

1828

~~[illegible]~~ mind farther than an ardent desire under all circumstances

your conduct & character

to discharge faithfully ~~[illegible]~~, inspired me with feelings of

most heartfelt feelings

the furtherance of the ~~gratitude~~ ~~which~~ language is inadequate to express

be assured that my bosom thrills with emotions of the liveliest kind —

~~by those~~ ~~[illegible]~~ gratitude, and that too, by some of those remain-

-ing ~~sacred~~ worthies ~~who stood~~ ~~in the glorious struggle~~ of the revo-

lution, & those of my fellow citizens who participated in the

toils & privations of the last war together, with my countrymen

~~generally~~ would be gratifying at all times but peculiarly so

~~[illegible]~~. To find my conduct, both public & private thus un-

qualifiedly approbated by those who have been constant &

eye witnesses of every incident of my eventful life I shall

ever esteem it, as one of ~~the~~ the proudest occurrences of that

life. So long as I continue to deserve & enjoy your good

~~opinion~~ I need apprehend nothing from the ~~[illegible]~~

of a malignant few, who not satisfied with assailing the

~~[illegible]~~ of the nation, have ransacked the tombs of the dead

~~to resuscitate~~ long exploded & refuted charges — impugning

every action of my life — distorting and misrepresenting every

thing — yes fellow citizens; I feel assured you know how to

appreciate their attacks — that they will fall harmless ~~at my~~

& exasperation at my feet, only recoiling upon the heads

of their insidious ~~foul~~ propagators

I feel my self greatly flattered in your ~~[illegible]~~ adverting to

the scenes of our recent ~~or~~ conflict with Great Britain

Let the signal successes of that war, be ascribed to the heroic

patriotism & undaunted prowess of the brave Tennesseans

whom I had the honor to command — I claim ~~[illegible]~~

1828 no

~~[illegible]~~ merit farther than an ardent desire under all circumstances to discharge faithfully those functions

your conduct & ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, inspired me with feelings of the most heartfelt ~~gratitude~~ feelings which language is inadequate to express

be assured that my bosom thrills with sensations of the liveliest kind

To be thus ~~cordially~~ greeted, and that too, by some of those remain-ing revered worthies who shared in the glorious struggle of the revo-lution, & those of my fellow citizens who participated in the toils & privations of the last war, together with my countrymen generally would be gratifying at all times, but peculiarly so at the present. To find my conduct, both public & private thus un-qualifiedly approbated by those who have been conversant & eye witnesses of every incident of my eventful life I shall ever esteem it, as one of ~~the [illegible]~~ the proudest occurrences of that life. So long as I continue to deserve & enjoy your good ~~opinion~~ I need apprehend nothing from the ~~[illegible]~~ of a malignant few, who not satisfied with ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] of the nation~~ & have ransacked the tombs of the dead to resuscitate long exploded & refuted charges — impugning every action of my life — distorting and misrepresenting every thing — yes fellow citizens; I feel assured you know how to appreciate their attacks — that they will fall harmless ~~at my~~ & exasperation at my feet, only recoiling upon the heads of their insidious & foul propagators —

I feel my self greatly flattered in your ~~[illegible]~~ adverting to ~~the scenes~~ of our recent ~~[illegible]~~ conflict with Great Britain. Let the signal successes of that war, be ascribed to the heroic patriotism & undaunted prowess of the brave Tennesseans whom I had the honor to command — I claim ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

no
mind farther than, an ardent desire under all circumstances ~~to~~
to discharge faithfully ~~& conscientiously~~ those functions
in furtherance of the ~~public~~ good which as a citizen &
patriot I owe to my country. If I have so acquitted
myself in every situation in which I have been placed
as to command your admiration & esteem, I shall con-
~~be~~ receive & cherish as one of the greatest blessings providence
could bestow, & shall always be deeply impressed with
an ~~humble~~ gratitude to the God who wields the destinies
of nations - for making me & the brave men under my
direction, the instruments in his hands for the effectuation
of those beneficial results to which you have so kindly & feelingly referred.

In conclusion permit me to assure you ~~that the kind~~
~~feelings~~ & thro you the good people whose organ you are
that the good feelings which they have been pleased to express in my behalf are warmly reciprocated on my
part

1828

N.Y.

1828?

Gentlemen- It having pleased the authour of all mercies by a late dispensation of his power, to remove from this world, the stay and solace of my life, feelings of which I need not attempt the description, compel me to decline the invitation with which the members of the Pennsylvania legislature favourable to my election, have honoured me. I am not however, even in this hour of ~~domestic~~ affliction, insensible to their kindness; and I cannot but feel obliged to ~~you~~ gentlemen, ~~for~~ the polite and favourable terms in which you have communicated it to me, in your letter of the 8th Inst. The obligations I owe to the people & the legislature of Pennsylvania for repeated evidences of ~~a~~ generous partiality and ~~a firm~~ support, impress me with a sense ~~of~~ gratitude and ~~of~~ deference for that great & patriotic state, which in every vicissitude of life I shall cherish; and which under a less mournful ~~aspect of fortune should~~ circumstances I should be proud to manifest, by ~~my personal~~ attending at her capitol, & paying my respects in person to her ~~distinguished~~ citizens.

Have the goodness gentlemen

to convey to your associates, and to accept for yourselves, the respectful assurances of my sincere esteem

Jam V C.

To Messrs

Copy of Genl
Jacksons addrss
to the Legislature
of Penna

1828

Genl

The citizens of Wilson county, here assembled, through me their humble organ, hail your presence amongst them, with a most hearty welcome; not in the language of panegyrick, but in sentiments warm from the heart, not as a conquering hero, before whom they would prostrate themselves in servile adulation, but as free men, addressing the social and civick worth, of a neighbour and fellow citizen, who for upwards of forty years, has been the object of their observation and esteem.

This friendly visit Sir, was not solicited for political effect, you need no such adventitious aid; but whilst we make this honest avowal, we may be permited to remark, that we are not insensible of the ills, which attend a reputation so broad and expanded as yours: Better indeed had it been for your social comfort, that you had not served your country so long and so well, had her calls been unheard, or had constitutional scruples circumscribed your sphere of action, within limits short of her enemies camps, then you had not presented so broad a surface, for the shafts of the envious and malignant; the ambitious military chieftain, might have glided smoothly through life to an inglorious grave. But most of all, had you in base defference, to the assumed and exclusive claims of others, shrunk from the great contest to which you were called by your countrymen, had you on that occasion, acted upon a different principle than

Had fortune given you no command to your command parallel ones

with those of Detroit, Raisin & Bladensburg, the ambitious propensities of your nature had not been discovered

13694

than that which has governed a long and active life, "to accept though not to solicit appointment," you had escaped the great, the unpardonable sin, for which you are put to the ban of the national arristocracy.

We see however in your person to some extent, the common lott of publick benefactors, of all ages and nations, neither purity of intention, ~~length of service~~ or success in action, affords security against the ruffian, ~~[illegible]~~ attacks of the hired or voluntary slanderer. The extent of your services, have been made the criterion, of an unholy ambition, and he who ~~in early youth appreciated so correctly the value of liberty and exposed the [illegible] so successfully has been at all times~~ has been found equal to all the requisitions of his country, in whatever shape presented, is insidiously supposed to be indifferent, indeed inimical, to the perpetuation of her liberties. It is strange that a close and intimate acquaintance with you, in the discharge of most of the various functions of this government, for near half a century, on the part of many present, should not have enabled us to detect such dangerous attributes of character, and that it should be reserved for the madened brain, of a modern itinerent Secretary, to discover, that war, famine, pestilence, or any other scourge, is prefferable to your ascendancy.

But rest assured Sir, that the sin of ingratitude does not lie against this people as a nation, the future historian will redeem us from the charge, whilst many of your distinguished calumniators will be unnoticed, or if noticed, but to be pointed out for infamy—

The occasion does not call for a minute investigation of the means by which the present Chief Magistrate attained the great object of a greedy ambition, or of the characteristick features of his administration, nor am I inclined to detain you, from the social, and cordial greetings of this assemblage—

It may be remarked in general, that an allmost impervious cloud of suspicion hangs over the closing scene of his election; light has gleamed upon us it is true, through that dense body; but it is urged that the evidence is insufficient to convict, doubtless upon the principles of the criminal code, that to doubt is to acquit; assuming the evidence to be inconclusive, still, (independently of our personal predilections) we think the circumstances call loudly for a change of rulers, no political axiom being liable to less exception perhaps, than, that whenever the moral, or political integrity of a publick servant is rendered doubtful, his usefulness is thenceforth destroyed—

Passing over the shamefulness exhibited by an an organised corps of electioneering secretaries, (alike pernicious in effect, as dangerous by way of precedent) wholly unparalelled in this, or the prostituted governments of Europe: the present Administration we conceive, has been marked by a system of favoritism, in a striking disregard of publick sentiment, in the selection of subordinate agents, whose vile subserviency in too many instances, marks its pernicious effects. Of pride, in the establishment and observance of an etiquette, wholly at war with every principle of Republican simplicity. And most to be depricated, it has been marked by a constructive exercise of powers, fatal in their tendency, to the federative form

principles; if the Genl. Government is neither to b
realized by the will of the People, or the powers expr
reserved to them, but the whole is to be considered the fu
subject of an illimitable, and undefined theory of con
struction, our charter of rights is an useless docum
in the archives of the Statesman—

We have copied too liberally, the pernicio
examples of other governments, avoiding it would
seem, those which are really useful; extravagance, pa
and profligacy, mark our publick functionaries at hom
and abroad, they have yielded that unpretensive simplicity
costume and
deportment, which were the pride and glory of our primi
representatives. The distinctive livery of freemen, is suc
sed by the tinseled imitations of Royalty with all its dan
ous and disgusting accompanyments—

The eyes of this nation are turned upon y
Genl., for a correction of these growing evils, the great
cause in which ~~you~~ they are engaged must prevail, caus
operate in your favour, irresistable in their characte
and beyond the controul of an active though discordan
coalition; the moral sense of the nation is pledge
for the result:— And when you have attained the elevation so
ardently desired by your friends, then we look with
confidence for the reestablishment of those habits, an
principles, so necessary to the perpetuation of our rep
lican institutions— That your utmost influence
shall have been lent to those important objects, an
that you shall have succeeded, in the great work of refo
to an extent which will have a deep and lasting influ
upon her destiny, will not be the least pleasing item
in the long and final account, yet to be taken, between
yourself and your country—

[1828?]

Gentlemen

This animated welcome by the citizens of Wilson County, and the sentiments which as their organ you have been pleased to express on this occasion command my warmest thanks.

I am entirely indebted to the generous confidence of my countrymen for the high estimation which you place upon my public services, and particularly to that of my neighbours and friends with whom I am happy to number the people of this county. Most of the transactions of my life which are now the subject of the unceasing persecution of my enemies, they have had full opportunities to examine, and whilst their judgement continues to be manifested by such honorable testimonials as the present, I need not assure you, that the shafts of calumny and slander will fall harmless before me. I leave to them and the enlightened public the judgement which ought to be pronounced on those, who, for the sake of office, rather seek to kindle the angry passions than to cooperate for the common good by a strict adherence to the principles of honor, and the demands of truth and justice. As a check, sir, to the evils of the times we cannot revert too often to the circumstances of the revolution, and the example of those patriots whose struggles we have met here to commemorate. It was from them that we obtained the noble privileges of Independence, and I trust, have derived an hereditary hatred to whatever threatens the security of private rights, or poisons the sources of public virtue.

I thank you again, sir, for the cordial greeting, and beg you in return to be assured of the deep interest which I take in the prosperity and happiness of those you represent.

Reply to addreſs of
the citizens of Wilson

and addreſs within

1828

Sir,

This animated welcome by the citizens of Wilson county, and the sentiment which as their organ you have been pleased to express on this occasion, command my warmest thanks. ~~[illegible]~~

I am intensely indebted to the generous confidence of my countrymen for the high estimate which you place upon my public services, and particularly to that of my neighbours and friends with whom I am happy to number the people of this county. ~~[illegible]~~ Most of the transactions of my life which are now the subject of the untiring persecution of my enemies, they have had full opportunities to examine, and whilst their judgement continues to be manifested by such honorable testimonials as the present, I need not assure you that the shafts of calumny and slander will fall harmless before me. I leave to them and the enlightened public the judgement which ought to be pronounced on those who for the sake of office rather seek to kindle the angry passions than cooperate for the common good by a strict adherence to the principles of honor, and the demands of truth and justice.

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Gentlemen 1828

Thirteen years have elapsed since we first met on these plains, as fellow citizens and Brothers in arms. Our country was then shaken by the storms of war, we had repaired hither to meet its rudest shock. This fair portion of the west, the great mart of its commerce and the key of its independence, was sought to be severed from the union. For this purpose an army overwhelming in numbers and flushed with the title of "invincible", obtained in the wars of Europe, had unfurled its standard: we faced this formidable foe, and, tho but an unit in comparison with his numerous display, feared not to wage the battle. Shielded by the bul=wark, which the determination to be free always creates, we were confident without the means of regular defence. Altho hastily collected from different states Patriotism gave us union and energy; the justice of our cause - the assistance of an overruling providence - a few days of toil, and nights of watchfulness brought us success, and with it the honor and glory of having given deliverance to our country and security to its citizens.

Since this eventful crisis, we have enjoyed the fruits of peace, and, employed in the various pursuits of private life, we have been scattered thro different sections

13702

of the country. But tho' separated many years, and far distant from each other, the bond of fraternity, cemented on these plains, has not been weakened. Our countrymen have hallowed it with their gratitude, and posterity will recognise it as a pledge of Patriotism and love of Liberty.

With what pleasure then, do I embrace you again! In what language shall I express emotions inspired by the occasion! Must I not regard this assemblage of so many of my old associates in arms, as a peculiar token of the protection and countenance of providence. Shall I not esteem this concourse of my fellow citizens, from the various states of our union to celebrate this day, as evidence that the nation has accepted it as worthy of commemoration, and rejoices in the consciousness which allows those who shared its dangers, to wear its honors? What greater good can fall to the humble lot of man — What greater encouragement to discharge his duty as a citizen and soldier? — What more solid ground upon which to supplicate the blessings of that God, in whose hands is the fate of man, and the destiny of nations.

These considerations prepare me for the cordial welcome with which I am now honored; and, in behalf of the brave men, to whose united perseverance and undaunted courage, I owe my success, I receive it with pride and satisfaction.

When I review the measures then adopted and the circumstances with which we were surrounded, I think now as I did then that they were necessary for the preservation of the country: without them that country would have been sacrificed. The substance of law which ordinarily governs the actions of society, was then suspended by necessity by the controling principle of self preservation, so far as the camp of military operation extended. The whole scope of these operations, according to the genius of our invaluable institutions, has for its object the substantial support of this great principle; to have forborne in a case of unquestionable necessity would have resulted in the sacrafice of substance for form; constitution, laws, and all, would have been ~~[illegible]~~ forever lost. The event proved the correctness of a local, temporary restraint.

I thank you for the kind expressions of continued regard and affection; my conduct in the defence of the city, has been a fruitful theme of calumny and misrepresentation with many; but this days testimony of its correctness, is far more valuable than all the honors, which the pride and pomp of office can ~~bestow~~ confer. Most of you were witnesses of my conduct; you saw the operations of those measures which defeated the enemy and effected his distruction & saved the Emporium of the west, your kind and hospitable city. From the part you took and the various and the arduous relations you sustained in the campaign, you are competent to decide upon the necessity which existed, and the measures which produced the happy result. Your approbation therefore is not only consoling, but evincive of the propriety of those measures, and sustains the rectitude of intention from which they emanated. It will also my fellow citizens, have a higher effect - it will give to posterity an example of your patriotism and energy worthy of emulation, and thus be instrumental in perpetuating the Liberties of our Country. Like the magic effect of the day which ushered us into national existence, it may prove another lamp in directing the votaries of freedom to the high destiny that awaits them.

I salute you, fellow citizens, and offer my prayers to Heaven, for the continuance of your prosperity and happiness, and may the Liberty of yourselves and posterity, in the spirit of its commencement, be perpetual.

Genl Jackson
Reply to
the Citizens
of Louisiana

1828

Thirteen years have ~~[illegible]~~ revolved since we first met on these plains, as fellow citizens and brothers in arms. Our country was then shaken by the storms of war; we had repaired hither to meet its rudest shock. This fair portion of the west the great mart of our commerce was sought to be severed from the union and the key of its independence. For this purpose an army overwhelming in numbers and flushed with the title of "invincible," obtained in the wars of Europe, had unfurled its standard. We faced this formidable foe, and tho, ~~but~~ inferior in numbers an unit in comparison with his numerous display, feared not to wage the battle. Shielded by the bulwark, which the determination to be free always creates, we were confident without the means of regular defence. Altho hastily collected from different states, patriotism gave us union and ener the justice of our cause, & the [illegible] of an overruling providence, a few days of toil and nights of watchfulness brought us success, and with it the honor and glory of having given deliverance to our country and security to its citizens.

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pleasure

3704

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Most of you were witnesses of my con=
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measures which defeated the enemy
and effected his destruction – saved the
emporium of the west, your kind and
hospitable city. From the part you
took and the various relations you s
=ed in the campaign, you are competen
to decide upon the necessity which ex=
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may the liberty of yourselves & ind:
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=mencement, be perpetual.

rough draft of the
reply to the citizens
of Louisiana

1827?

Gentlemen. The expressions of respect and attachment with which you felicitate me on the anniversary of a day which the deeds of Mississippians contributed so greatly to render memorable, afford a proof of your liberality and prefer a claim to my gratitude.

The dragoons of Mississippi were not numerous, but the steadiness and audacity made their charge irresistible, and the name of their heroic leader will find a place on the historic page ~~of history with that~~

13707

as bright and enduring as that of the grecian heroe to whom you refer

When we look at this beautiful town, this flourishing city, the abode of ~~taste~~, beauty, opulence and hospitality, it is impossible to refrain from ~~exulting~~ ~~at it being a~~ that the State of Louisiana is a member ~~it is natural~~ of the union, and ~~cannot~~ ~~to [illegible] the~~ ~~is~~ from rejoicing that the ~~[illegible]~~ beautiful advantages which ~~make~~ it [illegible] a [illegible] ~~for~~ hospitality [illegible]

supplied motives to patriotism
for its successful defence

I salute you gentlemen
with assurances of my
esteem and with my
best wishes for your
happiness

13708

to the delegates from
Mississippi

3308

(1828)

+	Wm Donelson	31.75				
X	Elizabeth Do	27.62½				
+	John Do	35.87½	Cr	pd Mr 6th		19.75
	~~Levin~~ Do	50				
	Daniel Trusty	75	Cr	pd	Do	75
X	Jno Caldwell	7.37½		pd	Do	4.00
X	Edwd Bondurant	13.00 ✓				
	Wm Wilson	37½		pd	Do	37½
X	[illegible] Wilkinson	3.06¼				
X	Wm Perkins	7.87½				
X	Do	9.12½ ✓				
X	David Craighead	40.37½	Horse	pd	Do	18.00
	James Beasley	7.87½				
	John Cowgill	23.93¾ ✓				
	Jno Hadley	31.72½ ✓		pd	Do	4.12½ Do 87½
	Wm Watson	11.00	12.25	pd	Do	18.00
X	Wm Saunders	13.00 ✓				
	Whitfield Moore	1.00				
X	Alex Donelson	12.87½		pd	Do	8.37½
	Jas McCollough	75			Do	75
	H Lee	1.25			Do	1.25
X	Jas G Martin	3.75 ✓				
X	Jacob Bondurant	5.68¾ ✓				
	Jos Jackson	1.87½			Do	1.87½
X	S Donelson	3.25 ✓				
	W. Radford	.75				
	P Mosley	30.62½ ✓				
X	Albert Ward	7.25 ✓				
	Wood Jones	1.87½				
	J.J. Carooth	4.87½			Do	4.87½
	Rich & Jones	1.50				
	Dr McCorkle	87½ ✓				71.12½
		34[illegible]1¼				

10 17 159

amt Brot forw'd 346.91¼

A. J. Donelson 40.07

386.98¼

~~Deduct for [illegible]~~ [illegible]

[redacted]/4

Cr 71.12½

— on bill — 75

71.87½

do with Achol 40.56¼

112.43¾

458.85¾

Deduct for Iron 78.22

2/380.63¾

190.31

112.43

77.[illegible]

193.24
27.62
16[illegible]

A. Jackson
Smith accepts
for 1828 — Mr
Cornuth Superin=
=tendent —

1828

It is an act of justice to Capt. Packard commanding the splendid new Packet Ship Dewitt Clinton to say, on sending the Barrel Wine directed to you he refused to receive any freight for it.—

W.L

P.S. I pray you to present to Capt Packard Comdg. the fine packet ship Dewitt Clinton, my kind salutations, & thanks, for his politeness in freighting the barrel free to my address free of expense—AJ.

13710 -12

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

NEW-YORK APR [illegible]

Mr Swifts of
Newyork letter
informing that
Genl Lewis D. Wil[illegible]
has sent [illegible]
a present
of Bomb[illegible]
supper
[illegible] wine [illegible]
of my answer within

1828

1828?

Dear Sir,

You will perceive from the enclosed in what light your answer to the very impertinent Gov Ray is viewed by yr friends at head quarters. I have expected for 18 months that the trap would be laid down somewhere— and have always thought that the reply given was the only one that could under existing circumstances be safely made to these very cunning gentlemen. You will also perceive what developements may be expected from the metropolis. That which is begun in fraud must be maintained by fraud & falsehood. This is an eternal prin[illegible]ounded in the nature of man & things [illegible] the price paid to C— & others. Kentu[illegible] is now the battle ground of the west. We will throw some ammunition into that quarter, if we can safely do it. During the next 60 days much can and must be done in that quarter. The field will be a hard fought one at best. Sincerely yours. B.

I shall shortly do myself the honour to visit you & spend a night with you. I have some few things in charge to say to you

14018

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage,
Davidson County,
Tennessee.

Col. Hays 1828

Amongst the many evils growing out of the present political excitement – it is not the least that no conduct however guarded can protect a man not only against suspicion, but charges of the most degrading character. I am led to this remark by a conversation just had with Mr Woodward, on the subject of a communication made you by him in relation to Col. W P Anderson.

I give you below what passed between him & myself – last evening when he applied to me for a horse to ride to Nashville – He told me that he had been called on by you to make a statement in writing of what he had some years past told you in confidence of the proposition made to him by Col. Anderson, and what that proposition was and at the same time remarked upon the political effect it might be intended to have. In reply I observed to Mr Woodward That what ever effect a statement of facts might have circumstances might exist which would call for their disclosure – that my ideas of justice were such that in the defence of the character of another I should feel myself bound without regard to consequences, to disclose

13713

any fact within my knowledge important
to his justification — that if the character
either of Genl. Jackson or Col. Hays had
been assailed & he was possessed of facts
that would exculpate them he ought to dis-
-close them — that if the circumstances
of the case were such as to make the dis-
-closure necessary to a defence of the mem-
-ory of Col. Hays or character of Genl. J. he oug-
-ht not to hesitate about it. & that he
must judge of these circumstances.

This statement I hope will be sufficient
to show the injustice of the intimations
that I had advised Mr. W. against ma-
-king public the proposition of Col. S. to
him — I have no doubt that to some
it would prove altogether unsatisfac-
-tory. to such I should not address myself,
but by one, by whom I should regret to be
misunderstood and by all & by all who
believe that there is yet some honor
& virtue in the country I should hope
it would be sufficient to protect me
against the imputations of a *wish* much
less an attempt to suppress facts important
to the defence of any man's character

Very respectfully
Yours
H. L. Douglass

The foregoing contains a correct statement of the conversation above spoken of and I believe the whole of it that had any connection with the subject

Francis Woodin

H L Douglas
Frances Woodwards
x
Statement

Col. H. A. Gray
Present

1828

Sir.

We have met to congratulate you & each other on the result of the late elections, not in the triumph of personal elevation, which must allways be of little worth in the sight of a great mind, nor yet in the less worthy exultation over the fallen fortunes of a baffled & defeated adversary, but we have met you, Sir, in the high, & we trust not unbecoming gratulation of freemen in the successfull vindication of their violated rights, & the profaned purity of their institutions.

Our history for the last six years will long be a subject of proud contemplation to the american statesman & patriot. It speaks of truth triumphant over the most vigorous, licentious, & best concerted efforts of calumny; it speaks of the deepest & best laid schemes of intrigue, detected & defeated by plain common sense; it tells of an injured, insulted & indignant people restrained by manly intelligence, love of country & conscious power, from any tumultuous, untimely or irregular manifestations of passion or feeling.

Sir, It was a sublime & novel spectacle, with which history furnishes no paralel, to behold a great nation, having a clear & accurate knowledge of their rights & a watchfull jealousy of their violation, witnessing the highest powers of the state usurped under the forms of the constitution, but in derogation of its spirit, & against the known will & wishes of the nation; to see, no tumult, no violence, no outrage, no revolution:

But on the contrary how glorious, & never to be forgotten, how serene, majestic & superhuman was the aspect of the mighty intellect of the american nation at that crisis. She turned her awefull face upon her recreant sons with stern & withering indignation; pointed calmly to the time when under the forms of the same constitution power would fall from their possession & pass into other hands deemed more worthy of her love & her confidence.

Sen. This period is fraught with lessons of instruction & wisdom for all classes. To the ambitious it teaches moderation and patience, not to come to the feast before they are bidden; to the crooked & sinister politician who relies upon intrigue, art, & dexterity to attain the gratification of his wishes, it teaches the bitter lesson, that temporary success may crown his machinations, but that defeat & shame & disgrace ultimately will overtake him; upon the mind of the philosopher & patriot it shines with the glow & the power of prophesy, showing to his raptured eye the strenth & long duration of our constitution, the vast mass & intelligence of the public mind, its rapid and illimitable improvement; the consequent elevation & purity of moral feeling, and its future victories over the selfish & malignant passions of our nature.

But upon the people is poured out the full measure of its rich instruction; it unveils to them their weakness & their strength, the dangers which impend, & the weapons with which alone they can overcome them, the darkness or the splendor of their destiny. They must perceive it was good sense, well instructed intelligence, patient & generous forbearance, & the strong dominion of sound moral principles, which guided & saved them; and which alone must be their

palladium

while they hope to be preserved.

We have been told that knowledge is power; It is power, but to a free people it is more, it is liberty, it is life, happiness, all that crowns or consecrates man's existence.

We do not mean the science & talent of a few statesmen or politicians, however valuable & transcendant they may be; neither do we mean the elegant arts of luxury & refinement, the companions of ease & wealth; We mean science & learning shed abroad through the public mind, that diffusion of light & heat which ignites the whole mass, that literature which shall enlighten every village, which shall pervade with its humanising & ennobling influences every bosom, which shall elevate each hardy son of toil & labour to an eminence from which he will look down with scorn & fearlessness upon the lawless designs of base & degenerate ambition; that intellectual culture & activity which shall expell ignorance from its fastnesses, shake mental apathy from her throne, and set up in their places an ever watchfull vigilance, a fearless detestation of wrong, and a love of justice, truth & liberty.

You Sir have had the rare felicity of Witnessing in succession, the birth of our nation, its gigantic march in population, in arts, civilization & fame; you have seen it vigorously & successfully withstand the shock of war, one of the great tests of national strength & virtue; and you have recently seen her pass pure & unpolluted another ordeal more insidious but not less dangerous; In much of all which you were a distinguished and efficient actor. Fitted for it by the accumulated wisdom of more than half a century's experience, loved and venerated for what you have suffered & achieved in their service; the people have now called you to the last & highest honour in their gift, the most glorious summit

of honourable ambition, the first magistracy of a f
a great & enlightened nation.

At another time summoned by your Country to command her armies, you went out from among us & you returned, crowned with victory & with honou & cheered by the blessings of millions; again called from u to fill a higher station, we hope, we have no doub you will again, under the blessing of providence, retur with increased glory and covered with the noblest wi of a gratefull people.

Continuation of the "Military Chieftain".

[1828] [MB]

14

13717

charge, would have permitted you to preserve the constitution by an act which would have involved constitution, country and honor in one undistinguished ruin?—

What is more justly important than personal liberty; yet how can the civil enjoyment of this privilege be made to consist with the order, subordination and discipline of a camp?— Let the sentinel be removed by subpoena from his post, let writs of habeas corpus carry away the officers from the lines, and the enemy may conquer your country by only employing lawyers to defend your constitution.

Private property is held sacred in all good governments, and particularly in our own, yet, shall the fear of invading it prevent a general from marching his army over a cornfield, or burning a house which protects the enemy?— These and a thousand other instances might be cited to show that laws must sometimes be silent when necessity speaks. The only questions with the friend of his country will be, have these laws been made to be silent wantonly and unnecessarily? If necessity dictated the measure, if a resort to it was important for the preservation of those rights which we esteem so dear, and in defence of which we had so willingly taken up arms, surely it would not have been becoming in the commander-in-chief to have shrunk from the responsibility which it involved. He did not shrink from it.— In declaring martial law his object, and his only object, was to embody the whole resources of the country for its defence. That law, while it existed, necessarily suspended all rights and privileges inconsistent with its provisions. It is matter of surprise that they who boast themselves the champions of those rights and privileges should not, when they were first put in danger by the proclamation of martial law, have manifested that lively sensibility of which they have since made so ostentatious a display. So far, however, was this from being the case, that this measure not only met, then, the open support of those who when their country was invaded, thought resistance a virtue, and the silent approbation *of all*; but even received the particular recommendations and encouragement of many who now inveigh the most bitterly against it. It was not until a victory, secured by that very measure, had lessened the danger which occasioned a resort to it, that the present *feeling guardians of our rights* discovered that the commanding general ought to have suffered his posts army

be abandoned through the interference of a foreign agent— his ranks to be thinned by desertions, and his whole army to be broken to pieces by mutiny, while yet a powerful force of the enemy remained on your coast, and within a few hours sail of your city.

I thought and acted differently. It was not until I discovered that the civil power stood no longer in need of the military for its support, that I restored to it its usual functions; and the restoration was not delayed a moment after that period had arrived.

Under these circumstances, fellow-soldiers, your resolution to let others declaim about privileges and constitutional rights, will never draw upon you the charge of being indifferent to those inestimable blessings; your attachment to them has been proved by a stronger title that of having nobly fought to preserve them.— You who have thus supported them against the open pretensions of a powerful enemy, will never, I trust, surrender them to the underhand machinations of men who stand aloof in the hour of peril, and who, when the danger is gone, claim to be the defenders of your constitution."

An honorable peace has dissolved our military connexion, and in a few days I shall

6) quit a country endeared to me by the most pleasing recollections. Among the most prominent of these, gentlemen, are those I shall ever entertain of the distinguished bravery, the exact discipline, the ardent zeal, and the important services of your corps.— The offered friendship of each individual composing it, I receive with pleasure, and with sincerity reciprocate. I shall always pride myself in a fraternity with such men, created in such a cause.—

Andrew Jackson.

No. 2.

An analytical review of the ~~[illegible]~~ battles of General Jackson with the Creeks, British & Seminoles, ~~[illegible] the last [illegible]~~ in which is stated the comparative loss sustained on ~~both~~ sides.—

1st The battle with the Creeks at Tallushatches.—

American loss—
Killed, 5 privates
wounded 4 captains, 2 lieutenants 2 cornets, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 artificer, 24 private. Total killed and wounded, 46.—

The Enemy's loss.
Killed — 200
Prisoners of women & children 84.—

See official acct. of Genl. Coffee.

2nd The battle of Talledega.—

American loss—	Enemy's loss—
Killed 15	Killed 299
Wounded 85	
2 of whom since died	

3rd 4th and 5th The battles at Eccanachaca or Holy Ground, Emuckfaw and at Enotachopco.— Three battles.—

American loss in these several engagements—	Enemy's loss.
Killed 20	Killed — 189—
Wounded 75	this number were found dead; but their actual
4 of whom, since dead.	loss was much greater.

6th The battle at Chatahouchee.

American loss.	Enemy's loss
Killed 17	Very considerable; but
Wounded 132	not well ascertained how many

7th The battle at Tohopeka.— Bend of Tallapoosa.

American loss including that of the friendly Indians.	Enemy's loss—
Killed — 54	Killed about 900
Wounded — 156—	Prisoners 250, all women and children except two or three

13765

8th The battle with the British near New Orleans on the night of 23rd Decr 1814

American loss		Enemy's loss	
Killed	24.	Killed	100
Wounded	115	Wounded	230
Missing	74	Prisoners	70
Total	213	Total	400

9th The battle of the 28th Decr 1814

American loss		Enemy's loss
Killed	9	Killed about 120
Wounded	8	
Missing none		
Total	17	

10th The battle of the 1st Jany 1815.

American loss		Enemy's loss
Killed	11	The number not ascertained;—but they were repulsed with great
Wounded	23	
Total	34	

11th The battle of the 8th Jany 1815

American loss on the left bank of the river; 7 killed and 6 wounded; but on both sides considered together 55 killed, 185 wounded & 93 missing.

The Enemy's loss was 2600 in killed wounded, missing & prisoners, as reported by Col. Haynes, Inspector General of the American army, - but the British have since acknowledged a loss in that battle of about 3000. —

In all of the foregoing battles, Gen. Jackson was victorious, — It is presumed unnecessary to detail his signal victories over the Seminole Indians, as the reader must, by this time, discover that the charge "that he gained only one accidental victory," is not true. —

N.º 3.

Documents in relation to Genl Jackson's Marriage. —

opportunities to be acquainted with public characters, and informed of public affairs, than those of meaner ones, or even those in middle life, and what is more than all, an habitual national veneration for their names, and the character of their ancestors described in history, or coming down by tradition, removes them further from vulgar jealousy and popular envy, and secures them in some degree the favour, the affection and respect of the public." Vol. 1 p. 109-10.

"The son of a wise and virtuous father finds the world about him sometimes as much disposed as he is himself, to honor the memory of his father: to congratulate him as the successor of his estate and to compliment him with election to the places he held." same vol. p. 116.—

Are these the principles of any other than a monarchist?— By what right can a son claim of the people an election to the same office held by his superannuated or deceased father, unless it be by the right of hereditary succession? But a republican people recognize no other right to offices or emoluments than ~~the~~ that solely is founded on personal merit and qualifications of the candidate.— A knave or an ideot, might be elected to the highest offices according to Mr. Adams' doctrine, merely in consideration of the virtue and wisdom of his father.—

But let us continue the examination of this most precious production. "The distinctions of [illegible]

13718

179) extent (such as the United States) as labour and good government: *the poor are destined to labour*, and the rich, by the advantages of education, independence and leisure, are qualified for superior stations." Same vol. p. 360.

But let us notice the arguments of Mr. Adams by which he attempts to prove the incompetency of the people to self government.

"It has been the *common people* then, and not the *gentlemen*, who have established *simple monarchies* all over the world." Vol. 3. p. 459.

"It is the true policy of the *common people* to place the *whole executive power* in the hands of *one man*." Vol. 3. p. 460.

"By *kings* and *kingly power* is meant the *executive power* in a *single person*." Vol. 3. p. 461.

Will any person now contend that John Adams the elder, was not a monarchist? - Can any republican approve the sentiment, that, "it is the true policy of the *common people* to place the *whole executive power* in the hands of *one man*"? - I hope that the principle has no place except among monarchists. -

Again, Mr. Adams says "*The people themselves if uncontrolled, will never long tolerate a freedom of inquiry, debate or writing*: their idols must not be reflected on, nor their schemes and actions scanned upon pain of popular *vengeance*, which is not less terrible than [illegible] sovereign senators." vol. [illegible] 326.

These opinions of Mr. Adams account for his motives for recommending or passing the "Alien and sedition law;" – but very different were the sentiments of Jefferson in relation to the freedom of enquiry into the conduct of our public men; – his maxim was that "error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." – See Jefferson's Inaugural address. –

But let us return to Mr. Adams' book; – he says, "The whole history of Rome shows that corruption began with the people sooner than the Senate." Same vol. 327. "Sobriety, abstinence and severity, were never remarkable characteristics of democracy, or the democratic branch or mixture in any constitution; they have oftener been the characteristics of aristocracy and oligarchy. Athens in particular, was never conspicuous for these qualities, but on the contrary, from the first to the last of her democratical constitution, levity, gaiety, inconsistency, dissipation, intemperance, debauchery, and a dissolution of manners, were the prevailing characteristics of the whole nation." Same vol. p. 344. –

"Powerful and crafty underminers have no where such rare sport as in a simple democracy or single popular assembly. No where, not in the completest despotisms, does human nature show itself so completely depraved, so nearly approaching an equal mixture of brutality and devilism, as in the last stages of such a democracy, and in the beginning of despotism which always succeeds it." Same vol. p. 329 –

Such was the political tutor of John Quincy Adams – such the lessons of instruction receiv

13719

by him at the age of about 25 years.—Can we then wonder, that the pupil should have been a federalist of the "Boston stamp"; ~~or~~ in other words a monarchist?—

Now for the opinions of Mr. Adams senr. in regard to popular elections.

"Every passion and prejudice of every voter will be applied to, every flattery and menace, every trick and bribe that can be bestowed, and will be accepted, will be used; and what is horrible to think, that candidate or that agent who has fewest scruples, who will propagate lies and slanders with most confidence and secrecy, who will wheedle, flatter and cajole; who will debauch the people by treats, feasts and diversions, with the least hesitation, and bribe with the most impudent front, which can consist with hypocritical concealment, will draw in tools and worn out enemies the fastest—unsullied honor, sterling integrity, real virtue, will stand a very unequal chance! Where vice, folly, impudence and knavery, have carried an election one year, they will acquire in the course of it, a fresh influence and power to succeed the next"!!!—Vol. 3 p. 275.—

The object of these arguments, cannot be misunderstood;—For the greatest imaginable contempt for popular elections, is conspicuous in every line.—In the violence of his opposition to free suffrage, Mr. Adams seems to have forgotten that penal laws might have carried an antidote for the ~~[illegible]~~ apprehended poisonous influence, of abuses of the elective franchise.—

But the following extracts from his book, constitute the most indisputable proofs of Mr. Adams' preference for an *hereditary government*.

"*A nobility must and will exist.*" "Descent from certain parents and inheritance of certain houses, lands and other *visible objects*, (titles) will eternally have such an influence over the affections and imaginations of the people, as no arts and institutions will control; time *will come*, if it is not now that *these* circumstances will have more influence over great numbers of minds than any consideration of virtue and talents, and whatever influences numbers, is of great moment in popular governments and in all elections." vol. 3. p. 377.—

Again, he says in vol. 1. p. 115, "Go into New England, and you will find that the office of justice of the peace, and even the place of Representative which has ever depended on the fresh election of the people, has generally descended from *generation* to *generation* in three or four families at most." ~~[illegible]~~

Mr. Adams' veneration for a monarchical government is discoverable in the following assertion:—

"There is not," he says, "in the whole Roman ~~[illegible]~~ history, *so happy a period as this under their kings*; the nation was formed; their morality, their religion, their maxims, their government, were all established under *their kings*—the nation was defended against numerous warlike nations of enemies; in short, Rome was never so well

183) governed or so happy:" vol. ~~2~~ 3. p. 305.

~~that~~ why is it necessary to present any farther extracts?— Have not a sufficient number been laid before the reader to prove that John Adams the elder was a monarchist ~~&c~~ I think that no farther proofs are wanting upon this part of my subject; ~~and~~ I will therefore proceed to the next ~~part of my subject~~;— viz: the foreign education of Jno Q. Adams.

It will be recollected that John Adams the elder, was sent as commissioner to France, during the Revolution, and appointed, very early after the Revolution, a minister to the court of St. James;— upon the first occasion, his son John accompanied him ~~for~~ the purpose of acquiring an education superior to what could have been expected in a republic.— Mr J. Q. Adams remained in Europe several years;— and in the time was, no doubt, confirmed in those principles for which he was already so much indebted to his father.— When it is known that one of the prominent rules in all seminaries of learning is that the students admitted into them, are bound to conform to the government of the country in which the seminary is situated, we will not be surprised at the influences ~~[illegible]~~ which such system of education must necessarily have upon their principles.— For instance, in the colleges of Princeton, Harvard, William and Mary, and, I presume all other colleges in the United States, a primary duty of the President of each of those colleges, (or universities if the name is more appropriate) is to inculcate the principles of a republican government; — and by parity of reasoning the superintendent of the Oxford University; or the director of any college or university in Europe, is bound to inculcate the principles of Monarchical, despotic or whatever other government may control such seminary. —

With such view of the subject, would it be reasonable to expect, that a republican youth, would be taught, rightly, the principles adapted to his country? —

Can it be expected to form a republican in an English, a French or Austrian College? — I presume not. —

General Washington was of this opinion, when he protested against the practice of many of our distinguished or wealthy citizens, of sending their sons to Europe to be educated. —

I need not quote his observations upon this anti-republican practice; but I appeal to the recollection of every well informed American, when I assert that Washington did express his opinion to the effect above stated. —

If then there be any ground upon which the objection of Gen. Washington could have rested, will not John Quincy Adams be included within its scope? Will not ~~the [illegible]~~

13721

(25) the protest of General Washington include the man, who passed [illegible]t seven years in Seminaries of Learning situated in Monarchical or despotic countries?— No man who knows the regulations of those literary institutions, will be bold enough to deny it.—

But, Mr Adams, in addition to this advantage in early youth, was, for many years afterwards, minister to several European Courts;—and it is presumable that, in his long correspondence with those governments,— his principles inculcated by his father confirmed by the prevalent rules of European seminaries of learning, he could *hardly* have been, at any time of his life, a republican, in the strict sense of that term.—

For fear however, that we may do him injustice, let us apply the scripture principle;—let us "judge the tree by its fruit."— Saying nothing of the probable influences upon the political principles of Mr Adams, how will he stand this ~~test predicated upon his~~ test?

Let his uniform support of the Boston federalists throughout his political life to the year 1807, (when he abandoned the *weaker* to join the *stronger* party) answer the question—

The party which he had uniformly supported as well as that which he joined, with the sole view of promoting his own interest, denounce him as an "apostate federalist." —

But I have digressed from the course intended to be pursued. I must now notice an attempt of John Adams the elder, to have the foreign education of his son John Quincy Adams paid for out of the peoples money. — In the secret journal of the Old Congress, vol. 2 p. 312, are the following words: "The Committee, consisting of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Houston, to whom was referred a report of the commissioners of accounts of the 25th October, 1779, on the accounts of the Hon. John Adams, late one of the commissioners of the United States to the court of Versailles, report: That they do not find any vote or proceeding of Congress, nor are they informed of any general or received custom on which the charge of monies for the education of the accountant's son, can be admitted; and though the same is inconsiderable, they are of opinion it ought to be rejected, that a precedent be not established." —

Thus we have evidence, which in some measure accounts for the wonderful fondness of J. Q. Adams for money to which he has no just claim. — The father set the example by presuming to charge his country with the foreign education of the son, and the latter, many years after, proves by his charges for "constructive journeys," and billiard

187/ that the example had not been set in vain. But such conduct in a public agent, should be denounced by an unequivocal expression of displeasure on the part of those whose labour has to pay such impositions.—

Ample salaries are allowed, to the officers of our government; especially to those who are charged with foreign embassies — When a Minister to a foreign court, is allowed an outfit of $9000 in addition to an annual salary of $9000. — in all $18000, he ought surely to be contented, and refrain from making charges for the education of his children, or a second outfit for going to a [redacted] court to which he did not go.—

But let us see whether the son profited in other particulars, from the precepts and examples of the father.

"In 1793, soon after the commencement of the French Revolution, Mr John Quincy Adams wrote & published a number of essays signed "Publicola," the object of which, was to counteract the effect of Paine's celebrated "Rights of Man," and promote the cause of royalty.—

It will be observed by those who will take the trouble to compare the sentiments contained in "Publicola" with those to be found in the "Defence of the American constitutions," already noticed, that they are strikingly similar: For instance, John Adams the elder says in his book "the British Constitution was the most stupendous fabric of human invention, and John Q. Adams, says in Publicola "the British constitution was the admiration of the world." — The writer of Publicola further remarks that "the people of England have delegated their whole power to the king, lords, and commons," and then observes in language of a high toned monarchist, "that, the power of the people ought to be delegated for their benefit." — Can it be said that these sentiments were entertained by a republican? — No man of candor will answer in the affirmative.

The next prominent production from the pen of Mr. Adams the younger, appeared while he was in Prussia, — and was called "Silesian Letters." — These letters received the following notice from the editors of the Edinburgh Review, — vol. 5. page 182. "Mr. Adams has many recollections of his native country, but his feelings about it, more resemble the loyal acquiescence of a subject, than the personal interest and ardor of a republican."

It will thus be perceived, that the subjects of a monarchical government, recognized in Mr. Adams, those principles for which ~~[illegible]~~

18723

the republicans in his own country condemn him. — Nor is ~~the~~ [illegible] the disapprobation of his "Publicola" confined to the republicans; — For it is presumed, that the doctrines inculcated in that most abominable production, are also denounced by all ~~that portion~~ of the Federalists, who have the least respect for their country and its institutions.

Shortly after the return of Mr. Adams from Prussia, (about the year 1803) he was elected by the legislature of Massachusetts, a senator for Congress; — and at the succeeding session, Col. Timothy Pickering, was associated with him. — At the times of the elections of these gentlemen respectively, politics ran high; — that the Federalists were the dominant party in Massachusetts. —

Mr. Adams, feeling under such circumstances, secure of continuing in office, gave the rein to his natural antipathy to ~~all~~ measures whatever, which had for their object, the ~~public~~ prosperity of his country. — His opposition to Mr. Jefferson, and his administration of the government, knew no bounds. —

Not content with mere opposition to Mr. Jefferson and his measures, he published in a periodical work, his doggerel satires, with a view to bring that great apostle of republicanism, into ridicule. — The memorable "Dr. Caustic" did not venture further into the ludicrous and obscene, with the intention of ridiculing Mr. Jefferson, than did this same John Quincy Adams, in the "Monthly Anthology". —

~~The~~ of the writer of this book, well remembers the doggerel of both these would be Voltaires; — but a respect for decency, forbids the quotation of a single line from either. — Like Voltaire in his attack upon the christian religion, Mr. Adams as well as his fellow labourer in an unholy cause, seemed aware, that of all weapons with which to ~~[illegible]~~ effect the destruction ~~of~~ either of the cause of religion or that of ~~the~~ rights of man and their advocates, ridicule was most effectual. —

When the question upon the purchase of Louisiana, was before the Senate, we find Mr. Adams in the opposition to that measure, and he also voted against paying the militia who had been sent to receive possession of that country; — he was opposed to the right of suffrage being allowed to any of its citizens who were not free holders. — ~~and [illegible]~~

1372

doubt upon the minds of any, in relation to his hostility to republicanism and its prominent advocates, Mr Adams refused to pay any respect to the memory of the celebrated re patriot, Samuel Adams, who had been so conspicuous for his devotion to his country during our Revolutionary struggle as to have been, with John Hancock, another patriot, the only persons proscribed by the British Government

Yet the present supporters of this high toned monarchist, have the unblushing effrontery to say that "he has always been a republican, in the true sense of the term"

Those who believe this assertion, will believe any thing, however preposterous and absurd.—

If the principles uniformly evinced by Mr Adams prior to the year 1807, when he apostatized from his real associates, the fallen federal party, be those of a republican "in the true sense of the term," I know not the difference between one party and another however opposite.—

~~What the~~ federalists in the United States, especially those of the "Boston stamp" recognized Mr Adams not only as one of them, but as one of the trio composed of Judge

Parsons, Harrison Gray Otis and himself. —

In the year 1807, however, Mr. Adams, became convinced that the cause of federalism was prostrated, and that his only hopes of being retained in office, or rather, that his only chance of obtaining office under the administration of the dominant party, was to apostatize from his old associates. —

Having no doubt, duly considered the step which he was about to take: and knowing that unless he assigned a plausible reason for ~~the~~ this sudden conversion, this pretended abandonment of his well known principles, he charged his old associates with the treasonable design of delivering up the New England States to the British Government. —

His well assumed hypocricy, and puritanical seriousness upon the occasion, duped for a while even the most scrutinizing of his former opponents. —

~~Even~~ Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Giles, as intelligent men and as deep observers of human nature ~~[illegible]~~ (when operated upon by philosophical causes) as any men in America, believed that Mr. Adams' conversion was sincere; so true it is that those who are themselves honest, are generally unsuspecting and liable

(13) to be imposed ~~upon~~ notwithstanding their ~~talents~~ and observations may yield to those of no others whatever.— The knave alone, or ~~the~~ ignorant man who has been often duped, is ~~and~~ generally suspicious.—

~~But~~ upon the occasion of Mr Adams pretended conversion, the course pursued by him, was such, as to set at defiance the most scrutinizing observer of his conduct.— Could suspicion have any thing for its support when a man voluntarily comes forward and gives such a plausible reason for the abandonment of his party,—a party to which he had then been attached for more than forty years?—

He had discovered "their treasonable designs to secede from the Union and become subjects of the British Government".— This discovery would surely justify any man, not himself a traitor, (and Mr Adams, although an admirer of monarchical institutions had never before that period been suspected of entertaining any intentions to separate the American confederacy) in leaving their company.—

~~Upon~~ disclosing this important secret, and making the most solemn professions of having been converted Mr Adams, was received into the republican family ~~but~~ from that period, we are bound to consider him, nominally at least, a republican.—

One of the ~~first~~ prominent measures recommended by Mr. Jefferson after the "apostacy" of Mr. Adams, was the passage of the embargo act.— A great diversity of opinion existed in relation to the expediency of that measure, and the senate seemed disposed to act upon it with all necessary ~~pre~~caution;— ~~Our~~ new convert, however, like the vascillation of a pendulum, in going as far on one side as he had gone on the other, was for the immediate adoption of this doubtful and hazardous experiment, because, as he said "the President upon his high responsibility had recommend it; and it becomes us to act and not lose time in deliberation upon its expediency".—

Those who well understand the principles and policy of the United States' Constitution, will recognize in the course of proceeding recommended by this new recruit in the republican ranks, the subserviency of a monarchist & the ready compliance of one who believed in the maxim that "the king can do no wrong!"—

"The President upon his high responsibility has recommended the measure, and it becomes us to act."— If this be orthodox, why has our Constitution rendered it necessary that the two branches of

13726

the National Legislature shall have any agency whatever in the enactment of laws?— Why could not the President himself have passed the embargo act, without condescending to submit ~~the~~ propriety to the consideration of Congress?— Let ~~the~~ admirers of Mr Adams answer the question?—

But let us return to John Adams the elder, with a view of more completely ascertaining the governing motive ~~[illegible]~~ of his son for this abandonment of the federal cause.—

In the year 1803, Mr Adams commenced his correspondence with Mr Cunningham; with the view, as stated by the former, of to develop the true character of the "salt mountain philosopher" (Mr Jefferson.)

These letters breathe the same hostility to democracy;—the same contempt for popular institutions ~~as~~ have been already noticed in our review of the "Defence of the American Constitutions."— In a letter of the 24th of February 1804 from Jno. Adams the elder to Mr Cunningham may be found the following remarks,—"Ranks and wealth are just principles of precedence in a republic"—and again he says that "If a family which has been high in office, and splendid in wealth falls into decay from profligacy, folly, vice, or mi fortune, they generally turn democrats and court the lowest of the people with an ardor, an art, a skill, and consequently with a success, which no vulgar democrat can attain." — He also says, that, "in theory all governments profess to regard merit alone, but in practice, democratical governments certainly regard it as little as any."

In reading these letters, the mind of one who has read the Abbé, Barruel's History of Jacobinism, will be forcibly drawn to the spirit which ~~dictated the~~ predominated in the correspondence of Voltaire with Rousseau and others ~~philosophers~~ upon the most effectual means of prostrating the Christian religion. The ~~[illegible]~~ hostility of those deistical writers towards the religion of Christ, was at least equalled by that of the elder Adams toward popular government. — Their watchword, "Crush the wretch," manifests no greater rancor ~~or~~ more determined opposition, than did the epithets resorted to by Mr. Adams senr. to convey an idea of his hatred of democracy. In a letter dated March 15th 1804, Mr. Adams says to Mr. Cunningham, "You say the awful spirit of democracy is in great progress." — I believe it, and I know something of the nature of it." — ~~Wishing~~ unwilling to quote his comparisons of democracy with the

13727

"young rake," and the people to the girl of easy virtue — I refer my readers to the original letters themselves, and especially to the one last alluded to. —

The object of the "Cunningham correspondence," is stated to have been the political advancement of the younger Adams, who was at that time a high toned Federalist, acting in concert at Washington, with his friends in New England whom he afterwards so ungenerously deserted in the hour of their utmost need."

In the Spring of 1807, J. Q. Adams presided "at a Federal caucus which nominated Caleb Strong (so conspicuous in the last war for his disobedience of orders to contribute the quota of men called for from Massachusetts for Governor, and Christopher Gore and Harrison G. Otis for senators" in Congress, from that state — See the Boston Statesman of July 1824 ~~that State~~. —

The same paper says that "about the same time at the table of an illustrious citizen, now no more, he lamented the fearful progress of the democratic party and of its principles, and declared that he had long meditated the subject, and had become convinced that the only method by which the democratic party could be destroyed was by joining with it, and urging it on with the utmost energy to the completion of its plans, whereby the result would prove so ridiculous so ruinous to the country, that the people would be led to despise the principles and to condemn the effects of democratic policy, and then said he, *We may have a form of government better suited to the genius and disposition of our country, than our present constitution.*"

It is not stated what would be the form of government so much "better suited to the genius and disposition of our country"; but it is presumed, Mr Adams alluded to a monarchy, the superiority of which over a democracy, he had noticed during his long residence at European courts. –

Who would have expected, at the period at which Mr Adams expressed those sentiments, that in a few months thereafter, he would be a high toned democrat, ready to carry into effect, without deliberation, the doubtful measure of an embargo, as well as any other measure, which Mr Jefferson "*upon his high responsibility might recommend*"?

Conversion from a sinful to a religious course of life, requires the interposition of an Almighty power; but Mr Adams, after more than 40 years' continuance in the federal ranks, was enabled by *this* adroitness, to convert *himself* into a democrat at the first effort!! – Wonderful man! – who will hereafter question your ability to perform miracles? –

That the prostration, not only of the democratic party, but of the principles of our constitution and the constitution itself, was the *real* object of Mr Adams' desertion of his old federal friends, no candid man can doubt.—

That he uttered the words attributed to him, there can be as little doubt; but to remove all uncertainty upon the subject, I refer my readers to the affidavits of John W. Derby ~~of Dedham~~ Esq counsellor at law of the county of Norfolk, and the certificate of James Richardson Esqr. counsellor at law of the same county, already before the public.—

But let us contemplate the conduct of Mr Adams ever since his pretended conversion and see whether ample evidence is not furnished from that source alone.—

Why should I call the attention of my readers, to the celebrated letter from Mr Adams to Gerrit Harris, written at Ghent November 16th 1814?— It is unnecessary to quote the whole of it;— for that has gone the rounds in nearly all the papers in the United States.

I will however extract from it a few sentences, which clearly shew what was Mr Adams opinion of his country, at the period of writing it.— Let it be recollected that he was, at the date of this famous letter, one of our Commissioners at Ghent, enjoying a high salary from the same government of which he so contemptuously speaks and let it also be recollected that our treasury, at the same time, was nearly if not quite exhausted; — and lastly, contrast with his anxiety to abandon the navigation of the Mississippi, to preserve the liberty of catching cod-fish in the British possessions ~~to the~~ North of the United States, and all of his other eminent qualities, noticed about the same period, with the patriotism, the bravery and the self devotion of Andrew Jackson.—

While the former was negotiating away to the British our "great western high-way" for a mess of codfish, basking in the European sun, prophecying disasters to a feeble and penurious government, the latter was subsisting our army, pledging his small fortune to procure the means of keeping his army together and bravely sustaining the arms of his country. ~~and thereby fostering~~

But let us examine the letter.—

"The defence of Baltimore has given us little more to be proud of than the demonstrations against it has afforded to our enemy. Prevosts retreat from Plattsburg has been more disgraceful to them than honorable to us, and Wellingtons veterans, the fire eater Brisbane, and the fire-brand Cockburn, have kept the bravest of our Militia in countenance by their expertness in the art of running away."

Again, he says, "Divided among ourselves, more in passions than interest, with half the nation sold by their prejudices and their ignorance to to our enemy; with a feeble and penurious government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army; how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at a blow?

If ~~those~~ who so nobly sustained the honor of their country, ~~they~~ means of the diminutive navy and army, spoken of by Mr. Adams had been like him, they would, no doubt, have surrendered to the "gigantic power" of Britain; but thanks be to God, our naval and ~~and~~ military commanders, or, if you plea our "military chieftains," ~~are~~ were made of more choice materials than those of which was formed the "apostate federalist."—

Yet this same man, is now President of these United States, and nominally at least, Commander in Chief, both of our Army and navy!!!!— Who would have thought it?—Or who~~and~~ would then have believed, that he would ~~then have~~ afterwards have spit his venom upon the dead body of General Ross, in his ebony and Topaz toast at Baltimore, and nominated to the Senate for the highest military promotion, the Commander of our army at Plattsburg, wh he so indirectly "damns with faint praise"?—

Were I to enumerate all the political sins committed by Mr Adams (the present incumbent) previous to his election to the Presidency, I should transcend the limits prescribed to this book;— I shall therefore decline that task, by simply referring my readers to the History of our country since he became a public actor in the councils of the nation.—

Chap. 16th

The next subject which I deem it necessary to examine, is ~~that of the~~ that in relation to the means by which Mr Adams, with only 84 electoral votes, was enabled to succeed in his election over General Jackson who had obtained 99 similar votes;—in other words;

The Bargain.

The adherents of the administration have, for more than three years, put into constant requisition ~~the~~ their utmost ingenuity and sophistry, for the purpose of proving to the American people, that there was *no bargain*—that the coalition of the discordant spirits of Adams and Clay,, was formed by means entirely constitutional, just and right in all respects whatever.—

While I admit the legal doctrine that "fraud and crime are not to be presumed; but the *onus probandi* is on him who makes a charge affecting the life, liberty, property or reputation of a citizen". I claim ~~to myself~~ the admission, by all *reasonable* men and *sound logicians*, at least, that

3730

both in the political and the natural world. Facts are sometimes known to exist, and yet their existence is not necessary to be established by positive proof; — or indeed, by any proof whatever. —

~~The~~ For instance, when we see a ~~wily~~ politician ~~suddenly become reconciled about the time of an election~~ ~~into~~ had been for years, hostile to the course pursued by ~~any~~ a certain other politician, — denouncing him in his public addresses as an enemy to this or that section of his country, and declaring that he is unworthy of confidence — I say when, after these manifestations of opposition to his political course, we see the opponents become suddenly reconciled and embrace each other as brothers — the former throwing the whole weight of his influence into the scale of the latter, and thereby making him President and in return, receiving from such President the highest office within his gift, we may reasonably ~~suppose~~ consider that such ~~compromise~~, about the time of the most important elections known to our constitution, is at least *suspicious*. —

When we further consider, that the President maker in question, had, during his whole political life ~~be~~recognized the obligation on the part of representatives to obey the instructions of their constituents ~~who~~ matter by what means he obtained them; whether "directly or by implication;" — that to the recognition of this obligation and his uniform support of the other great principles of Republicanism, he was indebted for his unrivaled popularity,—a popularity with which no man in his state, could compete;—when we also consider that this individual, thus standing on such elevated ground, with his constituents and his state, for a number of years, presided in the House of Representatives of the United States, to which ~~exalted~~ station, the same republican cause had elevated him;—and finally, when we know the fact, that the Legislature of his state, by an almost unanimous vote, thereby indicating the wishes of the people requested him and his colleagues, representing that state in Congress, to vote for General Jackson, and he disobey the instructions, the suspicion begins to assume the *appearance of fact*.

But when the ~~event~~ result of the election, and the consequent appointment of the "President maker" to the office stated to be the suspected reward of his disaffection to the cause of his constituents, was known in the capital of the United States, as well as at the seat of Government of his own state, long previous to the election,—and ~~[illegible]~~ the prophecy in relation to it, is *literally fulfilled*;—it seems to *my mind* that the necessity for farther proof is superseded.

In the natural world, it is unnecessary to prove any thing which is already evident to the senses;—and by parity of reasoning, it is superfluous to prove facts which are already before the political world.—

But, suppose that some of my readers, yet doubt;— suppose that I have to convince some of them, (which is not improbable,) who are sceptics in every sense of the term;— like the celebrated "*Doctor Doubty*," who would not be convinced by any reason short of that which carried with it arguments susceptible to the sense of feeling!— When he was caned, he began for the first time, to rely upon the evidence furnished of an indisputable fact— that however he might doubt, pain was inseparable from what he *imagined* to be the reality of castigation.—

Will this description of argument convince the political sceptic that there *really* was a *bargain*, or at least an *understanding* between Messrs Adams and Clay, that if the latter would use his influence and vote in favor of the election of the former, the office of Secretary of State, should be the reward of such *all-important* service?—

If proof be required after what has been said, I will produce it;— I will furnish the best evidence of which the nature of the case is susceptible.—

I will premise by observing, that the rules of evidence recognize the following principles;— that in certain *descriptions* of offences, where, from their natures, it is not usual for the offender to take a witness along with him to prove his own guilt, circumstances alone will suffice.–

But, to the point;– was Mr Adams fairly and honestly elected President?– In answering this interrogatory?– ~~was he totally~~ I appeal to the investigation of the Senate of Kentucky at their last session;– an investigation introduced by the friends of the administration in that body, with a view to stamp the charge of "bargain" as one of a false and slanderous character.

The proceedings before the senate say were as follow:– Tuesday, January 31st 1828.–

"The Senate took up the resolutions on the subject of internal improvements, together with the amendment offered by Mr Beatty declaring the distinguished members of Congress from this State who had voted for Mr Adams, innocent of bargain, &c and that all the charges to that effect, made against them, were false and malicious.– After some desultory discussion, which we did not hear, Mr Maupin called for the previous question, which, it was supposed, would have the effect of ridding the Senate of the whole subject, except the original resolutions relative to internal improvements. This motion was seconded by Mr McConnell.

Mr Beatty opposed the previous question, which was advocated by Mr McConnell.–

Mr Daveiss moved a recess for an hour and a half, that the members might consult together and come to some understanding, &c. which motion prevailed.—

After the receſs. Mr. Wickliffe opposed the previous ques-
tion, and maintained that the proposition for an investig
tion was an independent one, not embraced by it, and tha
its succeſs would not rid the Senate of the inquiry. He al
contended that the hearing of testimony was the orde
of the day, and not the consideration of these resolutions
Mr. Pope concurred in the suggestion that the Senate we
wrong in taking up the resolutions, and that the proper b
sineſs of the day was the hearing of evidence.—

Mr. Maupin withdrew the call for the previous question.

Mr. Pope then moved that all the resolutions before the Sen
ate embracing the subject of the proposed investigation, be
laid on the table until the last day of July next, and
said he would then concur in striking from the journa
the resolution providing for an investigation.—

Mr. McConnell stated that he was now for going into i

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay down the resolutions for the
purpose of going into the investigation. This motion prevaile
The resolution ordering an investigation was then take
up, and the following evidence offered:

James McMillan, of the House of Representatives
stated in reply to interrogatories, that Mr. Francis
Johnson was at Tompkinsville in Monroe County,
after his return home subsequent to the Presiden
tial election, where he was asked how he came t
vote for Mr. Adams; Mr. Johnson answered that
he voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Sec
retary of State. He made this declaration repeatedly
in conversation, and witneſs believed, in a public Spee
He said, that Mr. Adams for President and Mr. Clay

his Secretary, would conduce more to the interests of the west than General Jackson President, with we know not whom for his Secretary, and that Mr. Clay might perhaps succeed him. — He did not hear Mr. Johnson say that Mr. Adams made any promises to appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State, if he would support him. Previous to his going on to Congress, Mr. Johnson spoke against Mr. Adams and in favor of Mr. Clay; but witness never heard him say for whom he intended to vote, if Mr. Clay was excluded from Congress; nor did he, previous to that time, ever hear him say a word against General Jackson. Witness was a Jackson man. —

Henry Crider, of the House of Representatives, said Mr. F. Johnson in all conversations and speeches in his presence had denied all corruption, bargain and sale in the Presidential election, and said he neither knew nor believed any such thing. He had disclaimed all knowledge that he would appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State, or who was to compose his cabinet. ~~He said that General Jackson would not [illegible], because he was a southern man and would pursue a southern policy.~~ He said he supported Mr. Adams, because he believed him devoted to Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, and that his doctrines and policy were such as would suit the west. — He said that General Jackson would not suit us, because he was a southern man, and would pursue a southern policy. Mr. Johnson said these things after he was charged with bargain, sale and corruption; but witness supposed the papers containing those charges got to Kentucky as soon as Mr. Johnson

13733

248/ did after the election. He lives in the same town with Mr. Johnson, and has conversed with him frequently from the time he came home, and he has uniformly made the same declaration. Witness never heard him say he preferred General Jackson. Witness said he was an administration man, or a friend of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures.

Witness said he knew not why he was called unless it was from a remark he made in Frankfort, that they need not send to Bowling green for testimony for he knew as much about it as any body there, meaning that there was nobody there who knew any thing about it. It was in the presence of Mr. B. Johnson and Mr. Kendall. [The latter recollects the remark, but did not procure him to be summoned]

William Tanner was called and sworn. A pamphlet was shown to him, entitled "Letters to John Quincy Adams, relative to the Fisheries and the Mississippi, first published in the Argus of Western America, revised and enlarged by Amos Kendall," and he was asked whether he printed it. He replied that he did. He was asked whether Mr. Clay paid any part of the expense. He replied that he did pay $100: that he, Tanner, undertook to print the pamphlet by subscription; that Mr. Kendall told him Mr. Clay had proposed to him to print it and offered to pay a part of the expense; that he had taken a letter from Mr. Kendall to Mr. Clay; that Mr. Clay conversed with him as to the expense of printing the pamphlet and the subscription for it; that he told him to go to Mr. Thomas Smith, who would hand him $75, and that if he should not be remunerated by the subscriptions to call on him and he would pay him the balance of the expense; that he called on Mr. Smith, who paid him the money; that the subscriptions falling short, he again called on Mr. Clay, who sent him for $25 more. The pamphlet was printed in the latter part of 1823.—

Amos Kendall stated in reply to interrogatories, that after the charges against Mr. Adams relative to the negotiations at Ghent had come before the public, he wrote and published an article in the Argus upon that subject, containing a view of it which Mr. Clay deemed erroneous. Mr. Adams seized upon the article, copied it into his book on the Fisheries and the Mississippi, and made a commentary upon it, in which he insinuated that it came from Mr. Clay. The latter afterwards called upon witness, entered into a narrative of the transactions at Ghent, including an explanation of the principles involved, and satisfied witness that the view he had taken was erroneous. Witness then took up Mr. Adams' Book upon the Fisheries &c. and reviewed it in a series of Letters published in the Argus, addressed to John Quincy Adams. After most of the series had been published, Mr. Clay conversed with witness about publishing them in pamphlet and offered to pay $50 of the expense. Witness declined publishing them, and told him, that if he or his friend thought proper to publish them elsewhere, he would revise and prepare them for the press. Learning from Mr Tanner, that he had determined to print them, witness gave him a letter to Mr Clay, soliciting him to pay Mr Tanner what he had promised t witness. Witness did revise the Letters and they wer published by Mr Tanner.

Mr Pope told witness to stand aside, and tha he would again be called to another point and witness retired to his seat.—

It was insisted that the examination of the witness should be completed, before he was permitted t retire. Some remarks were made which seemed to reflect on witness as not having told all he was bound to tell, when he observed that he was ready to answe questions if there any to be asked. Mr John Green inquired whether he had told all he knew about bargain, sale and corruption, and if so, he had nothing further to ask. The witness returned no answe and sat down.—

Mr Pope again called the witness, and asked him what he had heard Mr David White say as to his motive for voting for Mr Adams?—

Mr Hardin objected to this question being answered. A discussion arose in which Messrs Hardin, Mc Connell and Wickliffe, contended that the question ought not to be answered, and Messrs Pop Daviess and Allen maintained that it ought. The former insisted that Mr White himself was a competent witness, and that he ought to be sent for that his character was not under investigation, and that if he knew any thing in relation to a bargain between Adams and Clay, he ought to be brought in to state it himself, as he is not more than twelve miles off, instead of proving his declarations when not oath; that they were willing the declarations of those members of Congreſs who were not here, and could not be got here, should be proved. On the other side it was maintained, that the conduct of Mr. White was brought under investigation as much as that of any other member of Congreſs from Kentucky who voted for Mr. Adams; that his declarations were good evidence against himself, and to that point only were they offered to be proved; that he could not consistently with any rule of law or propriety be introduced to purge himself upon oath; that the principles aſsumed here, would exclude the declarations of every member of Congreſs who voted for Mr. Adams and put an end to the inquiry; that it could be considered as urged only for the purpose of excluding evidence which gentlemen knew would prove the truth of the charges made by the friends of Jackson, and Mr. Pope in emphatic terms, told the Senate, that he viewed it as an effort of the majority to exclude the truth in an investigation which themselves had sought and urged; and so he would tell the people.

The vote was taken upon the question "shall the question be answered", and decided in the negative. The Senate then adjourned.

Friday February 1st

13735 Sickneſs prevented our attending the Senate on this day, and consequently we can only give the evidence as we have written it out from the notes of others.

Thomas D. Carneal, a Senator, at the request of Mr Pope, stated, that he knew nothing of any bargain sale or corruption in the Presidential election, nor did he believe in it. but he believed there was management in Congress, such as is common in all such bodies for the purpose of carrying a point. Had he been there, he would not have voted for Mr Adams unless he had first agreed to appoint Mr Clay Secretary of State; for he considered it the duty of our members so to manage as to the interests of their state.

He had a conversation with Mr Clay at his room a few days before he started for Washington City, in the fall of 1824. Mr Clay said, he did not like to be instructed by the Legislature as to his vote, should he not be returned to the House as one of the three highest, which he thought doubtful, but wished to be left entirely free. Mr Carneal told him, he had intended to introduce resolutions of instruction into the Senate himself requesting the Kentucky delegation to vote for General Jackson, but promised on account of the objections of Mr Clay not to do it, although he said he must vote for them should they be introduced by others. Mr Clay said, in case he were excluded from the House, he was wholly uncommitted as to his vote, and wished to be left free. This conversation took place while the Legislature was in session in the fall of 1824.

Oliver Keene stated, that in the fall of 182 eight or ten days before Mr Clay started for Washington City, he asked Mr Clay in conversation, whether he had written to General Jackson to come to his house and go on to Washington with him? Mr Clay said he had. Witness was a warm supporter of Mr Clay, but prefers Jackson to Adams. —

Francis McAlear stated that on the morning Mr Clay started for Washington in the fall of 1824, in the presence of several gentlemen, he heard Mr Clay say he had written to General Jackson to come through Lexington and go on to Washington with him, but had received no answer, and had given him out. Witness was a warm advocate of Mr Clay, until he voted for John Quincy Adams. —

Mr Shackleford said he was present when Mr David Trimble made a speech after his return from Congress in 1825, and heard him say that he voted against General Jackson and for Mr Adams, because the policy of the former was not favorable to the interests of the western country, and the policy of the latter was. He also said he thought the people would be pleased with Mr Clay for Secretary of State. Witness is an Adams man. —

John T. Johnson stated that he was at Washington City in 1824, and at the time of the Presidential election in February 1825. After the election, he and his brother (Col. Johnson) were in company with General Metcalfe, who told them he had a letter from Kentucky which stated that the people would be diſsatisfied with the result. His brother told the General, that this voting for Mr Adams would be an uphill busineſs in Kentucky. The General replied, I fear we have done too much for our friend.

He knew of no direct bargain, nor of any corruption, nor had he ever believed there was any. He had very little intercourse with the members of Congreſs who voted for Mr Adams, it being well known that he intended to vote for General Jackson.

He was asked to state, whether he did not hear Mr White, one of the members of Congreſs who voted for Mr Adams, say, a few days after the election, that he considered when voting for Mr Adams that he was voting for Mr Clay?—

This question was objected to and overruled, 14 to 19.—

Witneſs was further asked whether he did not hear Mr White say, ~~that if Mr Adams was elected~~ either on his way to Congreſs, or at any time before the Presidential election, that he would vote for General Jackson in preference to Adams or Crawford?—

This was also overruled, 14 to 19.

Mr Clay was in his room a few days before the election, and said he thought the Kentucky delegation might vote either way, and Kentucky would be satisfied.

In December, at a public dinner, he saw

Mr Adams and Mr Clay sitting together and observed that they were very social and friendly. From this circumstance he said to his brother that he was persuaded Mr Clay intended to vote for Mr Adams. Mr Clay told witness he had been instructed by a few of his constituents in a part of his District above Lexington, to do as he pleased. After Mr Clay was appointed Secretary of State, he asked witness whether he ought to accept, and witness told him, he thought he ought.

Joseph Secrest a member of the House of Representatives, stated, that he heard Mr David Trimble say in a speech or speeches made in 1824, that John Quincy Adams was a noted federalist, that he was inimical to the west and wanted to sell to the British the navigation of the Mississippi. After his return from Congress in 1825, he heard Mr Trimble give as an apology for voting for Adams, that if Mr Adams. ~~that if Mr Adams~~ had not been elected, Mr Clay would not have been ~~elected~~ Secretary of State. — witness did not like his apology, and did not wait to hear all he said about it. ~~Trimble since explained~~ ~~[illegible] since explained to him~~ Trimble since explained to him alleging that he said Mr Adams was a reputed federalist, and not a noted federalist. General Jackson is not witness' first choice for President, by several; but Adams is his last.

13737

Saturday, February 2nd

Amos Kendall being again called, was asked, whether he was not informed, three or four weeks before the Presidential election, that Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State, if Mr. Adams were made President?

Mr. Hardin objected to the question being answered, unless it were first stated from whom the information came.

Witness said he was embarrassed, because to state from whom the information came, was to say he had the information; and on the supposition he had not the information, it could have come from nobody.

He was told to answer, and accordingly answered, that he had such information from Fra cis P. Blair Esqr. of Frankfort.—

Mr. John Green asked if it was the same F. P. Blair who was Clerk of the New Court?—

Witness answered, that it was the same wh in the days of the New Court, was the Clerk of th Court of Appeals.—

Mr. Daviess asked, whether Mr. Blair ha not been for many years the intimate and co fidential friend of Mr. Clay?—

This question, as well as the questions and answer first above given, were objected to, and voted to be improper and inadmissible by a vote of

10 to 20.—

Witness said he felt bound to state a circumstance which he could not help believing had some bearing upon the subject of this inquiry, upon which the Senate might draw their own inferences.—

After Mr Clay was excluded from the House, and previous to the Presidential election, he received a letter from Mr Clay, communicating his intention to offer witness some situation at Washington, contingent as he understood it, upon the result of the Presidential election. The expressions of the letter, so far as he could recollect, were, that he, Mr Clay, had hoped to have it in his power to offer him, witness, a situation at Washington more agreeable to him than the one he occupied in Frankfort, but that there was then some doubt as to the result of affairs there. Witness thinks it was written and received in January 1825. The letter contained no other subject, and witness, not perceiving any other object in it, took it merely as an indication of Mr Clay's friendly designs in relation to himself.

After the Presidential election, and after Mr Clay was made Secretary of State, witness received another letter from him, stating that he intended to offer him a situation at Washington City, but it was wholly indefinite as to the nature of the situation intended to be offered. Witness imagined Mr Clay wanted him to write in support of Mr Adams and himself, and to ascertain whether

13738

218] he was authorized from the letter and circumstances, to take up such an impression, he showed this letter to two of Mr. Clay's and his own friends, separately, and asked each of them to read it, and say what situation Mr. Clay intended. They read it, and each gave his opinion, that Mr. Clay desired to place witness in a situation to write in support of Mr. Adams and himself. witness then wrote to him, communicating the impressions he had taken up, stating that he had been for some years writing against Mr. Adams, and wished it to be understood, before any offer was made, that he could accept no situation in which it would be expected of him to take up his pen in support of Mr. Adams; but that in relation to him, Mr. Clay, the feelings of witness were wholly different, and it would give him pleasure to vindicate against the slanders which were afloat against him; for he then believed much that was said against him to be slanders.

witness heard nothing more from Mr. Clay in relation to this subject, until he came out to Kentucky, he thinks, in the following June. Calling upon Mr. Clay at his room at Weisiger's, one of the first remarks made to him by that gentleman was, that witness had totally misconceived his object; that he did not wish him to go to Washington for the purpose of engaging in politics, but to secure his services in the Department of State. He then offered witness a Clerkship with a salary of $1000, with the express injunction, that he should say nothing on the subject, and not leave Kentucky until after the elections in the succeeding August. After a little conversation upon the expense of living at Washington, witneſs declined Mr Clay's offer, stating that he had several children for whose support and education he must provide, and could not accept a place which would afford him but a bare subsistence. Mr Clay said, there was none more valuable, then within his gift, unleſs he were to make a vacancy; but that probably an opportunity might offer to give witneſs a place which would be acceptable to him. Witneſs told him then and informed him at other times, that he would accept such a place, always with the understanding that he should take no part in the politics of the day. —

Some time after this, witneſs met squire Turner, of Madison County, in the streets of Frankfort, who accosted him and said, I understand you are going to Washington City to write for Adams and Clay. Witneſs asked him where he got his information? Mr Turner said, such was the talk up in his section of the country. Witneſs told him, it was not true. A few days after, he understood that George Robertson had said, at the Mercer court, that they, the Old Court party, would not have witneſs to contend with much longer, saying or implying that he was bought up to go to Washington City. Knowing that no information of Mr Clay's offer had gone from him on which the rumour could be predicated, witneſs supposed it must have come from Mr Clay. He therefore wrote to Mr Clay, informing

13739

him of the rumor then in circulation, and stating that he presumed it must have come from some person to whom he had communicated his intention towards witness, and under those circumstances, witness must feel himself at liberty to det the whole transaction whenever he thought prop which he had done.— Mr. Clay answered, that h was totally indifferent to what was said on th subject, as his motives in relation to him had bee pure, and he had only wanted to engage hi services in the Department of State.—

After the elections in 1825, when the party t which witness belonged, were so effectually d feated, he informed Mr. Clay of the result, a that gentleman in his reply again offered him the same Clerkship.— Witness declined accep ing it, and informed Mr. Clay that so much injustice had been done him in that year's c test, that he was determined to have anoth campaign with the Old Court Party, and tha not office he could offer, would take him from Kentucky until that was over.—

Mr. Clay never made any other specific offer although he still expressed ~~himself~~ a dispotion to befriend witness in that way.—

Mr. Hardin asked if witness had the letters alluded to

witness said, he had burnt them all except the last

Mr. H. asked, if he was in the habit of burning letters

He said he was, such as he did not wish to fall into the hands of friends or foes.

Mr. H. said, you burn letters and then tell their contents?

Witness said, he had been reminded

of his duty by the gentleman from [illegible]; that he should not have mentioned this affair if he had not now believed the first letter had some connexion with the application made to him by Mr. Blair before the Presidential election, in relation to which the Senate might draw their own inferences.

Mr. H. asked whether witness had not toasted Mr. Clay since the Presidential election.

Witness answered, it was very likely, although he did not recollect it, for his feelings were friendly towards Mr. Clay for some time after that event.

Mr. H. asked, whether ~~he~~ witness had not applied to Mr. Clay, before his first letter, to get him an office?

Witness answered, never, although he had afterwards frequently expressed his readiness to accept one, if it were such as he could accept.

Mr. H. asked if Mr. Clay's taking the printing of the acts of Congress from witness had not made him hostile to him?

Witness said, it was impossible for him to tell how far his feelings had been influenced by that act.

Mr. H. asked if it had made witness more friendly to Mr. Clay?

Witness presumed not, although he was very glad Mr. Clay had done it.

73740

Mr Pope asked, what made witness gla
that Mr Clay took the printing from him? —
Witness replied, that he came to Kentucky earl
in the year 1814, while Mr Clay was in Europe
that it so happened, that Mrs Clay employed him
to live in her family one year and teach her
children; that he remained there about a year
and then settled in Georgetown; that shortly afte
wards, he went to Lexington on business and wa
taken sick in a boarding house; that Mrs Cla
hearing of it, sent her carriage for him, and
as soon as he could be removed, had him car
ried to her house, where she nursed him with
the utmost kindness until he was able to re
turn to Georgetown; that Mr Clay had not yet
come home, and witness had never seen him; tha
this kindness of Mrs Clay laid him under a
weight of obligation to her which he always
felt and acknowledged; that when Mr Clay
came home, he received a very cordial letter
from him, thanking him for his ~~late~~ services to
his family, &c; that an acquaintance was form
ed shortly after, which was kept up with the
most friendly feelings until since the late
Presidential election; that he had been stim
ulated in his exertions to promote Mr Clay's
views by his obligations to Mrs Clay; that
to Mr Clay himself he owes no obligations
and never did; that he had laboured great
ly and spent much of his time and some of

his money in efforts to advance Mr. Clay, without asking for recompense or remuneration, until the advances made by Mr Clay himself; that in taking the printing from witness. Mr Clay on his part, exhibited a personal hostility towards him, which relieved him from the restraint his feelings were under, and left him to take that course which he thought duty pointed out, perfectly unrestrained.

F. P. Blair was then called. He refused to be sworn, and offered the following protest in writing;

I object to be sworn to give evidence in this inquiry. I hold that the 5th resolution of the Senate, declaring certain charges to be utterly false and malicious, and made throughout the United States to blast the reputations of the distinguished members of Congress from this State who voted for John Quincy Adams upon which this investigation is founded, does not furnish a subject constitutionally cognizable by this Senate, either as a branch of the Legislature or as a judicial tribunal. But while I deny the right I submit to the power of the Senate, and will abide its ultimate decision. I also object, because the information I have, touching this inquiry, was obtained in the course of friendly communications and a private correspondence, which I deem confidential — such at least as was never designed for publication;

224/ I aſsure the Senate, that I am not actu
ated to withhold my testimony by any consi
eration of the effect it might have on the rep
utation of the persons alluded to in the res
olution, or on those inculpated of having ma
false charges against them.—

I oppose myself to a precedent which
which goes to violate confidential correspond
ence, and to render unsafe all friendly, social
and intimate intercourse among men. This
obstacle it is not in the power of the Senate t
remove, and I trust it will not exert its pow
er to punish that good faith which would p
serve a principle that should be held inviola
ble, unleſs where the laws of the country de
manded the sacrifice.—

Some conversation took place among the
members, when Mr. Wardin offered to the Sena
a paper declaring that the Senate would
hear whatever evidence might be offered, but
would use no compulsory means to extort it.
Mr. Daveiſs called on the majority to take the
neceſsary steps to bring out the evidence. The
friends of Mr. Adams have the majority in
the Senate; they enter into an investigatio
to ascertain the truth; the minority offer a
witneſs to prove a most important fact. The

refuses to swear, and the majority pat him on the back, and say, yes, my good fellow, keep it back, and we will protect you in it. Is this the way gentlemen intend to arrive at the truth and procure the means of forming a correct opinion? Is it by encouraging the witnesses not to swear, and refusing to compel them when they know, from the very objections offered, that the testimony is of the utmost importance? It was turning the whole subject into mockery, and would make the Senate the laughing stock of the world. The majority have refused to let the declarations of one of the members of Congress who voted for Mr. Adams be proved, and they now say to this witness, for God's sake, keep back what you know. Does not this look as if they were afraid of the truth? He called on the majority, and especially the gentleman from Fayette, who had yesterday said if they brought a witness there who refused to swear, he would take the means to compel him, now to adopt the measures which are necessary to bring the truth out of this witness.

Mr. John Green observed, that he had expected a blow-out when he saw Mr. Blair introduced. He remembered a time when a body, called by the gentleman from Fayette, the Fungus court, sat in this very house, and by their officers broke open the house of poor old Sneed and seized his papers, and perhaps took him into custody.

12742

226) The witness he believed was Clerk of tha
Court; but he was glad to see him now on the s
of the Constitution. We did not enter into this
thing for the purpose of hearing any other than
willing witnesses. It was to give an opportuni
for those who had been trumpeting to the worl
the charges of bargain, sale and corruption, to
come in and show on what grounds those cha
ges had been founded. He was glad there
was faith left in the world, and maintained tha
the Senate had no right to extort from the witness c
munications made to him in confidence. For himself,
he had no conversation with Mr. Blair; bu
he presumed he must have spoken of letters from
Mr. Clay, or made communications of some kind
to somebody, or he would not have been called
here as a witness, and surely he might disclose
to the Senate whatever he had said relative to his
confidential correspondence to any other persons &.

Mr. Blair begged leave to explain. He said, in
substance, in reply to Mr. Green's remarks, that Mr.
Kendall's letters to Mr. Clay had pointed out hi
to the public as one who knew something in relation
to the subject now before the Senate. These
letters referred to a conversation which he had with
Mr. Kendall in January 1825, in which he stated
that Mr. Clay would be Secretary, if Mr. Adams we
made President. Mr. Kendall supposed that the information
was received in letters from Mr. Clay to
Mr. Crittenden or myself, and as Mr. Crittenden ha
declared he receive no such letters, it had pointe

inquiry directly to him. Mr Blair said that Mr Kendall had made his publications without consultation or authority from him, and that his inferences were not founded on any information or warranted by any communication he had made to him, other than that before mentioned. He had not communicated to any one the grounds on which he had made his statement to Mr Kendall, nor had he shown the letters to which the gentleman alluded to any person to whom they were not addressed.—

A few remarks were made by other members; but extreme ill health compelled us to leave the Senate before the matter was decided, and not being in an attitude to take notes, we may not have reported what passed while we were there, with entire accuracy.—

The question was finally put— shall Mr Blair be sworn? and decided in the affirmative.—

Mr Blair then refused to be sworn peremptorily, and said he would sooner go to ~~jail~~ jail. Finally, on motion of Mr Pope, he was discharged.—

Micajah Harrison was then called, and he also refused to be sworn, on the ground that what he knew was communicated in confidence. It was moved to commit him until he would submit to give evidence before the Senate, which was decided in the negative, on six voting for it. He was then discharged.—

John Mason, jr was then called and stated as follows:— John Mason of Montgomery states

228) that before David Trimble went to Congreſs went
to Congreſs in 1824, say Sept. Court 1824, he was con
tending with witneſs, that Mr. Rowan ought not to be
elected Senator to Congreſs, because he was apostate
federalist, and that he would be surprised if witneſ
voted for him. witneſs said, that the Presidential ele
tion was coming on, and from the number of ca
didates he expected that the election would com
before Congreſs, and said to Trimble, suppose you
vote for Mr. Adams, who is also an apostate fed
alist. Trimble replied, he knew Adams to be an
apostate federalist, and that if he ever voted for
him, witneſs may call him a federalist as long as
lived. He also said, that Adams had agreed to
give up the navigation of the Miſsiſsippi river fo
whales and mackerel, and that he, Adams, ha
always been an enemy to the west. When wit
neſs heard that Trimble had voted for Adams
he was surprised, and soon after his return, h
had a conversation with him about his vote, in
which he gave as his reasons, that we ascert
ed if Mr. Adams was made President, Mr. Clay
would be made Secretary of State, and that if
General Jackson was made President, Mr. Clay
would not be made Secretary, and that it wou
be better for us to have Adams with Mr. Clay Se
cretary, than General Jackson without him. He als
said at that time, or in some conversation after,
that General Jackson was opposed to the tariff on
hemp, bagging &c. and therefore opposed to the Ken
tucky interest, and he also gave as a reason, that

General Jackson had disgraced the Kentuckians at New Orleans in his report. He thinks he heard Majr. Trimble express some of the same opinions in his public speeches. Witness is a Jackson man, and as warm on any side he espouses as he thinks is right and justifiable; that he has had divers conversations and arguments with Majr. Trimble, and what he said as to the Tariff and the other objections, except the one in which he said that they had ascertained or discovered that if Adams were elected, Clay would be made Secretary, and if General Jackson were elected, that he would not be Secretary, were made in those after conversations. —

Monday, February 4th

Some discussion took place upon a motion to take up the resolutions from the Committee on Internal Improvements, with the amendments offered by Mr. Beatty in favor of the Administration, which was objected to, on the ground that further evidence was expected in relation to the subject of the fifth resolution. The resolutions were, however, taken up, but the hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the Speaker called for the orders of the day. A motion was made to dispense with the orders for the purpose of going on with the resolutions, but it was negatived, although a majority voted for it, the rule of the Senate requiring two thirds to dispense with the orders.

Tuesday, February 5th

Mr Wickliffe offered a resolution rescinding the rule of the Senate requiring two thirds to concur in dispensing with the orders of the day. This motion was opposed by Messrs Daviess, Pope and Dudley, on the ground that it was intended to operate on the special case before the Senate, and that all such legislation is improper.

The hour of 12 O'clock having arrived, the Speaker called up the orders of the day. The resolutions in relation to Internal Improvements and the Administration, were first in the orders, and were consequently taken up.

Mr Daviess moved to admit and examine certain witnesses now in attendance. Some discussion took place on this subject, in which it was insisted that the inquiry ought to be brought to an end, because the session is approaching to its close, and it is proper that the Legislature should express its opinions upon the subjects involved, before its adjournment. It was generally ~~con~~acceded that the examination of witnesses should close on this day, unless testimony should be introduced on the Administration side, when rebutting evidence might be introduced.

John J. Hill of Bourbon, stated, that in 1825, on the 4th or 5th of January, he went into Washington City in the evening, and was in company with General Metcalfe, and asked him for information relative to the Presidential election. He said he knew little more than when he first arrived, or than witness; that the friends of Jackson would come in and say, we hear you are going to vote for M

Adams; and the friends of Adams would come to us and say, we understand you are going to vote for Jackson, and so of the friends of Crawford; that we stand uncommitted, and we must know something about how the cabinet is to be filled. He left the City on the 8th in the evening, and had not ascertained before he left there how the Kentucky delegation would vote. While at the City, F. Johnson said, in his presence he had received a parcel of letters from home; he was asked what was the news? He replied, they say stick to Old Hickory—give us a Western President whatever you do.

Doctor A. W. Bills, of Bourbon County, stated, that at Shumate's Tavern in Millersburg, in the Spring of 1825, in company with several persons, Gen. Metcalfe, upon being asked by witness, denied and disclaimed that there was any bargain, sale, or corruption in the Presidential election, but did not doubt, that there was a great deal of log-rolling amongst the friends of all the candidates.

Propositions he ~~state~~ said might have been ~~[illegible]~~ made in a jocular manner by the friends of the respective candidates for the Presidency, but that he knew nothing which was seriously intended. Witness then related the substance of the testimony of Mr. Witt, as what had taken place between some person and a member of Congress from Kentucky; this seemed to attract the attention of the General very much, and he pressed witness to know which of the members had been said to have made such remarks, stating that he felt solicitous to know to whom the allusion was, as he was unwilling to divide the responsibility. If attributed to him, he did not wish them to share it with him, if not, he wished to stand clear of the imputation. Through motives of delicacy, witness declined any definite explanations on account of the company present, with the intention at a future time, to explain his allusions. Witness was, before the last Presidential election, and still is, in favor of General Jackson for the Presidency.

Joseph Miller was present at the conversation stated by Mr. Mills, and confirmed his statement.

John Desha's statement.

A statement of the conversation which took place between Gen. Metcalfe and John Desha, in the Spring of 1825, in Carlisle, shortly after the General returned from Congress.—

After the common salutation took place, I said Well, General, you have made us a President.

He answered, yes.

Do you think the people of Kentucky will be pleased with your vote?

I think they will, when they hear my reasons.

What are your reasons Sir?

Why, we could not possibly get Mr Clay in the Cabinet, without voting for and electing Mr. Adams, and we could not do without Mr. Clay's talents.

I told him I thought very highly of Mr. Clay, but I supposed there were a good many equally qualified in the United States, and we could do without him, if he were dead. But, General, did not General Jackson go into Congress with fifteen more votes than any other candidate? — Yes.

And besides, did not the Kentucky Legislature inform you that a majority of the people of the State wished you, if they could not get Mr. Clay elected, to certainly vote for General Jackson?—

He answered, he thought he knew as well as the Legislature, as he left Kentucky some days after the Legislature had convened.

But. General, you could not know as well as they, as they were immediately from every county in the State.

Let it be as it may, I did as I pleased; and I have another reason.

What is that, General?

We might have been all the time engaged and have risen without making a President at all, without we elected Mr. Adams.

So much the better, I said, for then we would have Mr. Calhoun to administer the government, and I would much rather and I believe the people of Kentucky would rather have him at the helm of government than Mr. Adams.—

I refer you to Mr. John Miller of Nicholas county, as he told me he (Metcalfe) gave him the very same reasons he gave me.

John Desha.

Nov. 17th 1827.

Statement.—

I do certify, that some time previous to the last Presidential election, I heard David Trimble say, in a speech on the Court-house steps in Flemingsburg, that the elder John Adams was the most dangerous man in government in his day, and that young John Q. Adams was a chip of the old block, if any odds, worse; that in the treaty at Ghent he wanted to barter away the navigation of the Mississippi, the key stone of the Western country, for a mess of codfish; that he was always considered an apostate federalist; that he always had been hostile to the West, and that we never will have an equal chance with the eastern people, until we get a Western president; that we now have a chance in the West; for we have two candidates for the Presidency, and that he thought Henry Clay was the strongest; and if we could not get him, we have another chance in the West, to wit, Gen. Jackson.

I believe the above to be the sum and substance of the speech, if not the precise word.—

Richard R. Lee,
Turpley Taylor,
Charles Spencer,
Mordecai Williams,
T. W. Jones,

E. W. Early,
William Shockley,
Aquila Sampson,
Jesse Summers,
Col. John Taylor,
James Alexander.

September 21st 1827.

Mr. Harrisons Statement.

This statement was made by Mr. Harrison in a letter addressed to Amos Kendall Esq. in answer to a note from the latter.— It will be recollected that Mr. Harrison was one of the witnesses introduced before the Senate of Kentucky, and on that occasion, refused to be sworn.— In the letter which follows these remarks he not only assigns his reasons for having refused to give evidence before the Senate, but details some important facts in relation to the subject of bargain &c.

Frankfort, 7th Feby 1828-

A. Kendall Esqr

Dear Sir— Your letter of this date is received. You state, that it is due to myself, as well as to my country, to say what I know upon the subject of the resolution which has been acted upon by the Senate, in regard to the late Presidential election.

I had refused to give evidence before the Senate, under the presumption of the communication being made to me *freely* and in confidence. I observed under this impression, the most scrupulous silence, during the last election, although opposed to the gentleman's election from whom I received it. Had a respectful politeness been observed towards me by an *Honorable* Senator from Nelson, which a man deserving such an honor would have observed, I should not now disclose to you, and no doubt through you to the public, what I refused to disclose before the Senate.— Without entering into *all* the minutiae of conversation which took place, I will state that the Hon. David Trimble observed to me "that *we* (meaning I supposed, the Kentucky Delegation) had *distinctly* ascertained, that if Mr. Adams were elected President, Mr. Clay would be appointed his Secretary of State; and that if Gen. Jackson were elected President, Mr. Clay would not."

That in another conversation, not long previous to the last election, upon my observing to Mr. Trimble, that if Mr Clay could have dismissed his prejudices against Gen. Jackson and had him elected instead of Mr Adams, General Jackson would not have been a candidate for re-election, in my opinion, and Mr Clay would have been his successor. Mr Trimble replied, "you are mistaken; that although Gen. Jackson might not wish to serve a second term, yet, his friends would have impressed the necessity of his election, that the good of his country required it; for it is necessary that the President should be elected a second term, to fill offices with his friends, or to place his friends in office."

The foregoing is substantially what I should have deposed to, had I been sworn before the Senate and I regret, that the extremely illiberal observations made use by *honorable* members of the Senate, have imposed the painful task of saying any thing upon this subject which may go to the public.

I am respectfully your obt servt
M. Harrison.—

J. Dudley's Statement.

J. Dudley, Esqr. a Senator from Franklin and Owen Counties, being called upon, made the following statement on the floor of the Senate. One day in January, 1825, F. P. Blair came into the Senate Chamber, seated himself near me, and inquired my opinion on the resolution passed requesting our members of Congress to vote for General Jackson as President of the United States. Mr B. desired that I would write letters requesting the members, and particularly D. White, from this district, to consult with Mr Clay, and vote as he might desire. To this I objected, and gave my reasons therefor. Mr B. appeared surprised that I should raise any objections, particularly as I was opposed to the resolutions. He said, that a number of members of both houses, who voted for the resolutions, had written such letters, and that I could do it with more propriety. He said, if Mr White could be induced to vote for Mr Adams, he would obtain the vote of Kentucky, and with it, the votes of most of the western States, which would elect him, in which case, Mr Clay would obtain the appointment of Secretary of State. I then inquired how that fact had been ascertained? His answer was, that letters had been received from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, at Washington City, containing such information, that I might rely with confidence on that statement. I replied that, although I was opposed to the resolutions I had no doubt they contained the truth, and therefore I could not say one word to induce our members of Congress to believe otherwise. I further protested against Mr Clay's accepting any office under Mr Adams, whom I considered a federalist of the Boston stamp, in 1798 and 1800, and thenceforward an enemy of the west, and gave it as my opinion, that if they were united, they would sink together. — I preferred that Mr Clay should maintain the high attitude in which he then stood, by which means he would be the most prominent candidate at the next election.

Affidavit of Henry Halbert and Jesse Hambrick. —

Mr. Trimble stated, in his speech at Lewis Court-house, in October, 1825, that we, (the members of Congress as was understood,) ascertained that if General Jackson was made President, he would not make our friend, Henry Clay, his Secretary of State, but that if Mr. Adams was made President he would make Mr Clay his secretary, and then said, if the people expected him to vote for Gen. Jackson under such circumstances, they expected from him what he could not and would not do. He said that there was no other man in Kentucky who would do for a Secretary of State but Mr Clay and if ~~Gen.~~ Jackson were elected, Kentucky would have no voice in the cabinet.

Henry Halbert,
Jesse Hambrick.

Feb. 9th 1828.

Sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace for Franklin County, this 9th day of Feb. 1828.

H. Wingate J. P.

Remarks on the preceeding subject of investigation.—

The supporters of the Administration seem to have lost sight of reason and its plainest deductions, in their zeal to exculpate their idols; for, instead of accounting for facts, which, in their nature, attach guilt to the parties implicated, they turn their attentions to the pursuit of shadows;—instead of accounting for the prophecy of Kremer, which was literally fulfilled;—instead of assigning even a plausible reason for Mr Clay's sudden abandonment of those principles which had rendered him the favorite of his country;—instead of solving the political enigma;—that the master spirit, which governs and directs the intrigues of ~~all~~ who come within the sphere of its influence, is yet unconscious of its power, & ignorant of facts with which ~~we~~ others were familiar;—they attempt the defence of ~~the Adm~~ thus ~~in the~~ obscure—thus incompatible with ordinary transactions, by a reference to the denial of Mr Buchannon that he was the bearer of a dishonorable overture to General Jackson.—

Now let us reason together.

A political bargain or corrupt understandings is charged on the one side and denied on the other.— In support of the charge, ~~we~~ have given to the public, a statement of the proceedings before the Senate of Kentucky,— in which is proven, the important fact that Trimble, Johnson and Metcalfe, ~~the~~ three members of Congress from that State, and the warm frien of Mr Clay, actually acknowledged a previous understanding that he was to be Secretary of Stat —In the language of Majr Trimble, those members of Congress including the others from Kentucky ha *distinctly ascertained that* "*if Mr Adams were elected President* ~~he~~ Mr Clay *would be appointed his Secretary of State, and that*, if *General Jackson were elected President, Mr Clay would not*."

Upon the truth of this statement by Mr Trimble, in assigning his reasons to his constituents for the vote of the Kentucky delegation to Congress, there can be no doubt.— See the statement of M. Harrison, ~~W.~~ Halbert, Jesse Hambrick, John Mason and others.— ~~Although~~ I have not deemed it necessary to publish the whole of the evidence which I have see upon this point, I may safely assert that the reasons assigned by Mr Trimble as above stated, have been proven by at least fifty respectable witnesses, and can, if doubted, be proven by as many more. — In the year 1825, after Mr. Trimble returned from the President making Congreſs, he was called upon by his constituents for an account of his stewardship, — and being aware of the former popularity of Mr. Clay, in Kentucky, he, no doubt, considered that an error committed, in his endeavors to advance the fortunes of this "*darling of the west*," would be readily excused, or rather, that it would, in the service of Mr. Clay, cease to be an error at all.

— Hence the remarkable features of his speech at Flemingsburg, Lewis Court-house &c., and his reasons, aſsigned in private conversations with a number of his constituents. —

Now, can it be believed that George Kremer, a friend of Gen. Jackson, — the Kentucky delegation in Congreſs, and a number of citizens in and about Frankfort, in that state, knew ~~not only~~ how Mr. Clay would vote, but that the consequence of his vote and influence with other members of Congreſs, would elevate Mr. Adams to the Presidency, & that Mr. Clay himself, would be Secretary of State, and yet, strange to relate, Meſsrs. Adams and Clay, were *totally ignorant* of the operations of this grand political machinery, ~~until~~ after they were respectively wafted, as if by magic, into their respective stations? —

It cannot be poſsible that these high contracting parties could have been ignorant of a result, which was known to so many others when that very result was the consequence of their own acts.- A man must be jaundiced indeed, if he venture to aſsert that Mr. Clay was entirely *ignorant*, at the time of his vote for Mr. Adams, that the reward for such service would be the office of Secretary of State.

If Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams well understood each other, and had each his part in the grand political drama, aſsigned to him, and acted in pursuance of the plan agreed upon, (whether tacitly or otherwise), what friend of his country will venture to excuse or palliate such corruption?- Who will pronounce the act a harmleſs one?- Our republican institutions are based upon the *virtue* and *intelligence* of the people.- upon *purity* in the exercise of the elective franchise, whether in the elevation of a fellow citizen to the Legislature of a state, or to the important and responsible office of President of the United States.- Mr. Clay himself, recognizes the turpitude of such an act, as the one in question, and states, that "*if he were guilty of it* he would be unworthy of confidence".-

But the writers in support of the Administration recoil from the overwhelming testimony adduced by us to establish the bargain, and seek shelter under the supposed differences between the statement of General Jackson, in a publication in the summer of 1827, and ~~that~~ the answer of Mr. Buchannan, to whom he refered for its correctness.-

Let us now take a passing notice of this subterfuge, this palpable evasion of the enquiry.

If General Jackson did not understand Mr. Buchannon to communicate the information as stated by the former in his address to the public, is it reasonable to suppose that he would have so promptly appealed to him?- When a man knows that a witness will be directly against him, or that he will materially change the aspect of his own statement, nothing would be more impolitick or absurd than to call on him.- Better let the truth or falsehood of an assertion remain in doubt or obscurity, than produce a witness to bring ones own turpitude to the light of day.- Because ~~which~~ suspicion in any case whatever, is not equal to establishe

13751

guilt.— unless therefore, General Jackson were the veriest fool in the United States, he must have received from Mr. Buchannon, the communication as stated by the former, or at least understood him as conveying such information,— ~~or,~~ if not a fool, (and no person who knows him, will believe that he is) he [illegible] confidently and honestly referred to Mr. Buchannon for the truth of assertions, which he himself did not doubt— which he himself knew ~~to be true~~;— Can any man in his right senses, impeach the veracity of General Jackson, even if Mr. Buchannon's statement should obtain full credit?— I presume not;— for a falsehood, like all other criminal acts, is constituted of the will combined with the act;— not a mistake or misapprehension;—

But there is no very essential difference between the two statements;— but if there were,— that of General Jackson is entitled to superior credit, inasmuch as his confident appeal to Mr. Buchannon, is an evidence of veracity, or at least, that there was nothing immoral, of which the appellant was conscious;— ~~and~~ Mr. Buchannon on his part, if he entirely confirmed the statement of General Jackson, without evasion a palliation of the act, in which he himself had borne a part – would stand before the public in an obnoxious view – he would be justly censurable for having condescended to bear such a dishonorable message, as that in relation to the political intrigues in question. –

But if Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, were innocent of the charge of bargain, why did not the former, subject his conduct to an investigation before a committee of Congress, invested with full powers to probe the subject to the bottom? – Why has not Mr. Clay requested F. P. Blair Esq. of Frankfort Kentucky, to publish the letters received from Washington City, just before the last Presidential election? –

– It is pretended that these letters were of a confidential character, and not proper for the public eye; – and Mr. Blair himself, refused before the Senate of Kentucky to divulge their contents. – he would go to gaol first.

Mr. Clay, however, can ~~[illegible]~~ release the obligation to keep their contents secret; – and no doubt, would have done it, long since, had there been nothing in them in relation to the trial now pending before the bar of the public ~~[illegible]~~

1375–2

The evidence of Mr. Hadley before the

Senate of Kentucky, establishes enough in relation to the contents of those letters, to excite our suspicion and authorize us to charge, that Mr Clay either wrote them himself or directed them to be written, with a view to procure the approbation of the people of Kentucky, of the course contemplated by himself and the other member of Congress from that state —

See the statement of Amos Kendall also, in relation to the same letters. —

But suppose there had been no bargain. — no understanding whatever between Messrs Adams and Clay; — would it thence follow, that the spirit of the Federal Constitution had been complied with & respected in placing them in ~~their elevation to~~ their present stations? — I think the spirit of the Constitution (saying nothing of the bargain) has been violated, and that the precedent, if sanctioned by a majority of the people at the next election, will ultimately be the cause of overturning our republic. —

Mr Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives and wielded an immense influence in that body, to whom the people had constitutionally appealed, to make a choice of a President after the electoral colleges had failed in accomplishing that great object.- He exerts this influence in favor of a man who had obtained but a small minority of electoral votes, makes him President and receives from this President of his own making, the office of Secretary of State!- Is there no danger, Fellow citizens, of such a precedent, even supposing that there had been no bargain or understanding between Messrs Adams and Clay?- May not such precedent be resorted to at some future election, by ambitious and corrupt men and may we not reasonably apprehend the pernicious influence of such an example, unless it be marked by the unequivocal disapprobation of the people?- Let us discountenance the smallest innovations on our charter of liberty,- let us frown with contempt on those men, who venture to violate, in the slightest degree, our sacred Constitution, or we are undone!- The history of other governments warns us to beware of the corroding influence of Corruption;- For it is not by a sudden shock, that governments are prostrated,- their downfall is usually accomplished by slow and almost imperceptible degrees,- some small innovation, apparently harmless, then such innovation adduced as a precedent, and so on, to the final prostration of liberty.-

Fellow Citizens, beware!- The warning voice of ~~your~~ the humble individual who now addresses you, calls on you to beware of the Consequences of Corruption!!-

Chap. 17th

The policy of the Administration of John Q. Adams.—

Having noticed the means by which Mr. Adams attained ~~his~~ high office, of President of the United States, it may not be irrelevant to review the acts of his administration ~~with a view~~ to ascertain whether there be any atonement offered by the rectitude of his conduct for the offence committed, in having elevated himself contrary to the will of the people;—

In other words, whether the end now accomplished, justifies the means of its accomplishment.—

Without stopping to examine whether the end can, in any possible case, justify improper means used in its attainment, let us proceed with the subject legitimately presented for our consideration.—

One of the first prominent acts of Mr. Adams, after his election, was to appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State, as already noticed.—

In reviewing the messages addressed ~~by Congress~~ Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, every intelligent man, who is not too much blinded by prejudice, must recognize in that of Mr Adams. which was delivered in December 1825, the most anti-republican principles. — If those principles be really his. — (and who can doubt it?) the reader need trouble himself no further than merely to read that message. as one which furnishes the most conclusive proof of Mr Adams' opinions. —

What can be more obnoxious to censure than the avowed opinion in the face of a high minded people, than the declaration that their representatives should not suffer themselves to be palsied by the will of their constituents? Such doctrine strikes not only at the favorite principle of accountability on the part of our public servants; — but it is diametrically opposed to the Federal Constitution. — It is an assertion, that no other than an Advocate of hereditary monarchy, would seriously make. —

While we are upon the subject of Messages, we should also notice that of Mr Adams, in relation to the difficulties with the state of Georgia. — His admirers, may there discover the ~~[illegible]~~ powers which he would wield, were he not amenable to public opinion

/ in common with the most humble citizen in the republic. – In the message now under consideration Mr Adams hazards the opinion that, instead of ordering writs against the surveyors of the Creek lands, he might have ordered out an armed force in the first instance – An armed force for what purpose?

Why, for no other than to apprehend or kill a few surveyors and their attendants then engaged in running off the lands purchased from the Creek Indians. – These surveyors were proceeding in pursuance of an act passed by the Georgia Legislature, and hence it might rationally be supposed, that opposition would have been the consequence of the President's sending an armed force in to that state, with a view to arrest the progress of men who were thus acting. –

If a professed "civilian" be thus ignorant of the ~~plainest obligation~~ constitution of his country, his advocates should say nothing to the disparagement of General Jackson whose superior military talents are generally acknowledged by them, while they deny that he understands either the ~~fr~~ ~~to make laws or a~~ difference between ~~the~~ civil and military jurisdictions, or the extent of the power vested even in himself when Governor of Florida!—

That a profeſsed "civilian" should have made such a blunder as that made by Mr Adams, in relation to sending an armed force into Georgia, and thereby producing a civil war, was really strange;—but that General Jackson should have made such a mistake as that which is charged against him when Governor of Florida, is natural,—the latter also poſseſsed splendid military talents to ~~palliate~~ atone for his want of those of a civil character;—and the former when divested of his pretensions to ~~any thing~~ civil talents, has no redeeming quality whatever!—

But I have digreſsed from my subject. Besides Mr Adams' anti-republican principles and ignorance of the obvious construction of executive authority as recognized in the Constitution of the United States, he is justly chargeable with a total disregard of that part of the valedictory addreſs of the great Washington, which injoins the observance of "peace and amity with all nations, but entangling alliances with none."— The expensive, and useleſs representation of the United States in the Congreſs of

Panama and Tacubaya, was ~~a~~ not only a departure from the true policy of a republican people, but a precedent, which, if sanctioned by the people, will in some future administration, justify the American government in becoming one of the members of the "Holy Alliance";—equally bound with Russia, England or France to suppre free institutions!

The advocates of the present administration will affect to ridicule the idea of danger resulting from what they call a friendly intercourse with our sister republics of South America;— But I answer, that none of us are opposed to such friendly intercourse; neither was General Washington inimical to such intercourse, with all the nations of the earth;—bu he at the same time of enjoining peace and friendship, raised his warning voice again "entangling alliances"— Peace and amity as well as commercial intercourse, may be secured through the instrumentality of foreign embassies;—and the danger consists in identifying ourselves with foreign natio by becoming parties in their international policy;— All members of a Congressional bo dy, from whatever country they may be sent.

should be bound by the acts of such body; otherwise they are useless and unnecessary.— Suppose, then that the South American Congress were to resolve on an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the "Holy Alliance" of European sovereigns — would not the United States, if represented in such Congress, be legally bound with the other Members, to observe the terms of, and contribute their aid towards, such alliance? — It must be conceded, either that they would, or that their representation in such Congress was a mere farce.—

The admirers of Mr Adams' administration, give him great credit for his economy, and say that the National debt has been much diminished under his superior management of our fiscal concerns.— But those who maintain this opinion, must intend its promulgation for no other purpose than to gull the ignorant portion of the community; — for, the law making a certain annual appropriation for the purpose of paying off the public debt, was passed by Congress, long before Mr Adams was President, and his power either to increase or diminish such appropriation, is not greater than that of any other individual.— Whence then is the credit derived? A good or a bad policy, economy or ~~[illegible]~~ prodigality, cannot justly be attributable to him who has no control whatever over the subject.

When we would learn the comparative economy of the present administration with that of others, which preceded it, let us look to the already immense and increasing patronage of the Adams;— let us consider the useless but expensive foreign embassies which he has originated (which as he says, he had a right to ~~[illegible]~~ and of his own will without the concurrence of the Senate;)— let us examine the disbursements of the contingent fund; let us inspect the interior of his princely mansion at Washington, not omitting even the billiard table, which is so necessary to republican simplicity and so important on the score of example to American youth.—

What President, before Mr Adams, ever employed such a number of printers under the pretence of publishing the laws, but really to sound his own praises for acts of no merit;— to palliate his errors, & to vilify his opponents?— What President beside Mr Adams, squandered the public money in useless embassies, intended for no other purpose but to secure influence, in states which ~~[illegible]~~ were opposed to him, by appointing as embassadors secretaries of legation &c some of their prominent citizens? ~~as a peace offering~~?

Which of our former Presidents, used

the contingent fund with such a prodigal hand as Mr. Adams has done, in the three years of his administration?—

And, lastly, did any President, previous to Mr. Adams, establish at the government house a billiard table and other gambling apparatus? This is an act, which, in the highest officer of our government, must be more prejudicial to the morals of our youth, than if done by a thousand private individuals: and yet Mr. Adams, not only has a billiard table, chess men &c; but really purchased them with the public money; although he was afterward compelled ~~afterward~~ to account for the amount expended in their purchase, in order to avoid the consequence of an enquiry in the House of Representatives.

A plain man would be ready to enquire what has a professor of religion to do with gambling apparatus—a billiard table especially?— I can answer his question, by stating, that Mr. Adams is a member of that sect of Christians (if they can be considered as such) called Unitarians,—a prominent feature of whose creed, is the denial of the Trinity:—No wonder then, that such ~~[illegible]~~ Christians like an occasional game of billiards.—

But let us turn our attention more immediately to Mr. Adams' profligate expenditure of the contingent fund.—

~~This fund was intended to [illegible]~~

The law authorizes the President to cause the expenditures out of this fund to be settled at the treasury "by specially accounting for the same in all instances, wherein the expenditure may, in his judgment, be made public"; and in other cases, by merely "making a certificate of the amount of such expenditure, as he may think it advisable not to specify".—

The first branch of the contingent fund is of a public,—the second, of a private character and both are to be accounted for by the President with the accounting officers of the treasury, but upon different principles.— In the account for the expenditure of that portion of the contingent fund, which may be made public, the items of expenditure must be specified; but in the part including items deemed by the President, necessary to be concealed from the public eye, the mere amount is stated, and the items omitted.—

The latter portion is known by the term "secret service money", and except in times of apprehended or actual war, or some important measure of state policy, it is not ~~a contemplated~~ legally unde.

It is certainly improper for the President to use the "Secret service money," in promoting his own interest to the exclusion of that of the Public; — in paying printers for abusing his rival for the presidential contest, or in rewarding those of his advocates who outstrip all their compeers in their fidelity to the man, who thus squanders on them, the people's money.

Without descending into particulars in relation to the expenditure of either branch of the contingent fund, I will merely exhibit in round numbers, the ~~amount~~ ~~total~~ total of disbursements of this fund in each of the three last years of Mr Monroe's administration, ~~with~~ which I will contrast the disbursements from the same fund, during the three years, already completed by Mr Adams. —

— Table of expenditures of the Contingent fund.

	1822	1823	1824	Total	1825	1826	1827	Total.
Conting.t expenses of State Department.	24.492	18.800	27.350	70.642	25.550	28.095	28.050	81.695.
Do — do Try Dept.	36.000	30.300	26.150	92.450	30.150	36.950	36.750	103.850
Do — do War Dept.	6.000	6,000	7000	19.000	7.000	9.910	11.059	27.949
Do do Navy Dept.	6.068	5.768	6.450	18.286	5.950	5.950	6.950	18.850
Conting.t expense of For. Intercourse	000	000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	30.000	110.000
Do — do of Missions	10.000	10.000	20.000	40.000	20.000	30.000	20.000	70.000 —
	82.500	70.168	126.910	280.378	128.650	150.905	132.800	411.344
Aggregate expenses of Foreign Intercourse.	183.000	82.000	193.500	458.500	217.500	231.500	185.000	634.000
Cont. ex Dep. and ex For. Intercourse	265.[illegible]	152.[illegible]	320.4[illegible]	738.878	336.150	382.405	317.809	1.045.444.

For the correctneſs of the foregoing table. I refer to the appropriation laws paſsed by Congreſs in the years there mentioned.—

Here then is Mr. Adams' economy of public expenditures, tested by a comparison ~~of~~ with that ~~those~~ of Mr. Monroe who by the bye, was by no means, remarkable for moderation, in his disbursement of the public money.—

It will be remarked by the reader, that in the contingent expenses of Foreign Intercourse, Mr. Monroe used noth from this fund in the years 1822 and 1823; and in 1824 $4.00 while it will be seen, that Mr. Adams, in the year 1825, expende $40.000, in 1826 $40.000, and in 1827. $30.000. making a tot of $110.000, or $7.000 more than was expended during the sa period of Mr. Monroe's administration.—

The aggregate expenditure of Mr. Monroe for three yea was $634.000 and that of Mr. Adams for the same period, was $1.045.444. or $411.444 more than the former.—In this estimate the regular as well as contingent expences. of foreign intercourse, are included.

But suppose we were to bring the boaste economy of Mr. Adams to the standard established in the really republican administration of Jefferson;—how would it then appear?—Frightful indeed!—

Jefferson's administration may truly b termed the pure ~~[illegible]~~ aera of the republic.

A short extract from his first meſsag to Congreſs, will place in bold relief, the principles inculcated by this great apostle of liberty; — the man with whose name is associated the independence transmitted by our ancestors to us their (I fear,) unworthy sons.

"Should the legislature", says Mr. Jefferson, "think it expedient to pass this roll in review, and to try all its parts by the test of *public utility*, they may be assured of *every aid and light which executive information can yield*. Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expense to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizen can bear, it behooves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for *taking* off the surcharge; that it never may be seen *here*, that after leaving to labour the smallest portion of its earnings, on which it can subsist, government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard. In our case, too, of the public contributions intrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers *against* their dissipation, by *appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition*; by disallowing *all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending its amount*; *by reducing* the undefined field of contingencies and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single Department, all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform!"

When we consider the vast amount of patronage already wielded by a President of the United States, we might reasonably enquire whether executive power in such respect, is to be suffered tamely by the people, to progress until it will be unbounded & unrestrained by any law whatever. –

The "annual pay of the officers in the several Departments of the Treasury, State, War, and Navy, and their dependencies; of the Attorney General, and Postmaster General, Judges, Marshals and District Attorneys, Officers of the Customs, Postmasters; of Diplomatic characters, Commercial Agents (exclusive of Consuls,) Commissioners under Treaties, Territorial officers, Indian Agents, Surveyors, Registers, Receivers, &c; – in short, the pay of all Civil Officers whose appointments a pend upon the Executive, added to the commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, amounting to about $3.500.000, depend upon Executive patronage; – nor is this all; for moneys disposed of by contracts made under the direction of the Executive, including Fortifications, Docks

Navy Yards, Internal Improvements, Light houses, transportations of the Mail, supplying provisions, clothing, guns, cannon &c for the Army, building ships, and furnishing supplies necessary for the Navy, making about $4.500.000 more, or an aggregate of eight millions annually, is within the sphere of Executive patronage!!—

How necessary then, is it, that a President of the United States should be pure and incorruptible! how important that he should be a man of well tried fidelity, above the influence of an inordinate hankering after the people's money, or of an insatiate ~~to~~ desire of self aggrandizement!—

Is John Quincy Adams such a man? Let the history of his double outfits and charges for "constructive journeys," answer the question.—

In enumerating the political misdeeds of Mr Adams, we should not lose sight of the following most prominent ones:

The appointment of Rufus King as minister to St. James's; and neglecting to give him any instructions in relation to the object of his mission, and thereby losing the

British colonial trade.—

2nd The ill treatment towards Commodore Porter, which caused him to leave his country and seek foreign employment.

3rd The opposition of Mr Adams himself a well as of his adherents in the Senate and House of Representatives, manifested to an amendment of the Constitution, with a view to give the election of a President and Vice President directly to the people.—

4th The attempted influence upon free elections, through the instrumentality of travelling Secretaries and other emissaries.

5th In rewarding with offices and emoluments such printers as are most virulent in their abuse, not only of General Jackso but of Mrs Jackson also.

6th In squandering the public money, under pretence of surveying routes for national roads and other internal improvements; but really, to secure the expectants of those improvements, to vote for him at the next Presidential election.—

The foregoing are among the numerous sins of the present administration, that should rise in accusation against Messrs Adams and Clay, at the next election in November 1828.— Unless the people be so degener that nothing, however striking to the senses, will convince them of the difference between right and wrong; they will speak in terms not to be misunderstood, this strong language. "You obtained power by bargain, sale and corruption,—and have continued in the spirit with which you commenced, with a view to your aggrandizement only;—but "we the people", have no occasion for the services of such men, and therefore consign you to private life, ~~to which you~~ ~~h~~ in order that more faithful servants may be called to the helm of state.—

The advocates of Messrs Adams and Clay, not content with boasting of their economical expenditure of the public money, tell us that the people of these United States are prosperous and happy.— If they be in such situation, I am at a loss to discover any symptoms from which I can ~~dis-~~ ~~cover it~~ infer ~~its~~ existence.— I hear of murmurs & discontent from one extremity of the Union to the other, I hear all ranks and conditions of citizens, complaining of the stagnation of trade and the consequent scarcity of money;—and yet we are told that the people are prosperous and happy!— If they fancy themselves prosperous, ~~they~~ are blind indeed!

It may not be irrelevant, upon this occasion to quote from a celebrated political writer (Junius) some observations from which we may infer the present situation of the United States. "If," says he

13761

If we see the people obedient to the laws, *prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respec ed abroad*, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities and virtue. If on the contrary, we see an *universa spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid deca of trade, dissentions in all parts of the empire*, a a total loss of respect in the eyes of foreign powe. we may pronounce without hesitation, that the gover ment of that country is weak, distracted, and corrup The people in all countries, are patient to a certa point. Ill usage may rouse their indignation, an hurry them into excesses; but the *original fault i in the government*."

When the foregoing test is applied to the presen Administration, what must be the inevitable result?— Are the people of the United States *prosperous i their industry*?— Let the low prices and almost tota want of sales of agricultural products, answer the ques tion.— Will it be said that we should look to manu facturers, the pretended favorites of the government for the *prosperous industry* in question? I answe that manufactures are groaning under the same pressure that has prostrated agricultu ral industry.

Are the people *united at home*? Whence then the agitations and violent contentions whic have so long prevailed in both branches of the National Legislature? Whence the spirit of discontent among the people from one end of the Union to the other? Whence the numerous public meetings and lengthy resolves in relation to the political situation of the country?

Are we respected abroad? Why then are we excluded by England from any participation in her West India trade, at the same time that she ~~allows to~~ concedes the right of trading with those islands, to the most inferior of European governments? — Why are we insulted and that too with impunity, by the contemptible government of Brazil? —

There is another proof and a most indisputable one, that the Present Administration is unpopular; — even more unpopular than was that of John Adams the elder. It is this; — the majority of both branches of the National Legislature are opposed to it. — When the majority of the direct representatives of the people (the House of Representatives) are opposed to the executive, the sign is not to be misunderstood; — the government is about to be changed. — Refer to History and say what executive ever continued in opposition to the popular branch of the Legislature; — and a fortiori, when opposed to both branches, — the Senate and Representaves? ~~&~~

266/ If there be an instance in history of an Emperor, a King, or a chief magistrate ~~of a Republic~~ retaining office when opposed by the legislative body, tell us when and where it occurred. — If Mr Adams succeed in his election for another term of four years, he will be the only exception to a fact which has received the sanction of more than fifty centuries. — ~~It~~

Will it be said that the opposition of both branches of the National Legislature to the Present Administration, is any other than the voice of the people speaking through their representatives? — Even sophistry itself, cannot attribute such opposition to any other cause; why then do the adherents of Mr Adams continue to urge his claim to a second election? — Why do they continue to assert with confidence, that he will again be elected, when the evidence of his being obnoxious to the people is so manifest? —

Jan. 1. 1829

Nashville Decr. 4th 1828

Mr. A. Jackson

Bot. of John Williams &Co.

5 1/2	yds. Wide Lace	$1.75	9.63
3/4	" Swiss Muslin	2.50	1.88
5 3/4	" + Bared " — "	50¢	2.87
3	" Thread Edging — "	25¢	.75
1	Pr. Blk Worsted Hose		1.00
2	Side Combs	25¢	.50
1	" — " — "		.50
1	Quill back Tuck Comb		3.50
1	Pr. English Silk Hose — "		2.75
12	yds. Merino — "	1.75	21.00
1	Linnen Cambric Hkf		1.75
1	Barege "		1.38
1	Worked Muslin Cape		15.00
			$62.51
June 20th	1 Yd. Yellow Nankeen 2.		
	1 Linnen Cambric Hkf 1.		
~~err~~ Error	~~7 Yds. Ribon~~	6¼¢ a ~~44~~	3. ~~44~~
			$65.95
	~~paid~~ by Mrs. J.— $30 —	Error	44
			$65.51
			30
			35.51
	Cash paid for 1 lb. Pepper	.38	
	" — " — " Mending Spectacles	.25	.63
			$36.14

1829 Jany. 1st.

Recd. Payment of Majr. Lewis

Jno. Williams & Co.
pr. L. D. Baker

13598

Mr Wd Co
acct & Recpt
for Mrs I—

January 2d 1829

Then recd of Andrew Jackson the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in full of my wages as over=seer for the said Andrew Jackson for the year 1828 - and in full of all dues and demands to this date - Thomas Jacey

William Donelson

Test.

13767

Thomas Ivy
Receipt in
full - 2d of
January 1829-

J. 2nd 1829

I have this day sold & delivered to Andrew Jackson of the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, a certain negro woman slave named Candis about twenty five years old, with her child named Betsy, about three years old - & in and for the considera=tion of four hundred & fifty dollars to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, do bind myself, my heirs &c &c, the right title & property of the said negro woman slave & her child Betsy to warrent & defend to the said Andrew Jackson & his heirs & assigns forever. witness my hand & seal the 2nd day of January 1829—

Test. William Donelson
Stockly Donelson

James R Donelson (Seal)

13768

A Bill of sale
from James R
Donelson to
Andrew Jackson
of a Negro Woman
and child

Jan 5th
1829

An. Jackson's acct. with H. M. Cryer

For mares to Sir William in 1828.

5 Mares for $20. each —	$100.
3 Do. at $25. each —	75
	$175
Cr. By Cash from Jernigan	68.31/4
Ballance due	$10[illegible].68¾

Recd. Jany. 5th 1829 the Ballance of the above acct. $106.68¾
in an order on Edward Cryer

H. M. Cryer

13769

Recd. H. M. Cryer
Recept for the
wagon of Eight
neroes for the
year 1828 to
Jn Willcom
5 at $20 each
& 3 at 25$ each
in ole $175

Rec Deng
The Same 16
$181.

J C Jany 6th 1829

Mr Jackson Debt to Nancy [illegible]vey

To Making 1 pair of potatons	50
To Making 2 Shirt ruffles	50
To Weaving 21½ yds of geans at 1 Shilling per yard	$3,56¼
Due on Settlement	37½
	4,93¾
Credit by 1 stone mug	25
	$4,68¾

January 6th 1829. Received the above account in full—

Nancy Ivey

50

468

Man was made to mourn

13770

Mrs. Ivey
account for
work & weaving
& receipt in
full 6th of
Janry 1829—

January 6th 1829. Then rec'd of Andrew
Jackson the sum of thirty two dollars
in full of all accounts for medical
attention to this date, to his family-

M. McCorkle

15771

Doctor
Miles McCorkle
Recpt in full
January 6th 1829

Jan 6th 1829

Mr. Wm. B. Lewis
on
Genl. A Jackson

You will please pay to John Cain (the trainer to the use of Genl. Wm. Smart) the sum of Two Hundred dollars. — that sum being a consideration given by me (under authority delegated to me by Genl. Jackson) for a horse which I have purchased for Genl. Jackson of said Smart, on conditions that the said horse pleases Genl. Jackson in every respect

This 9th Jany A.D. 1829.

B. F. Currey

McMinnville Tennessee

13772

Nashville Jany 16th 1829. Recd of
Genl A. Jackson by the hands of W.
B. Lewis two hundred dollars in
full for the within named horse
belonging to Genl William Smoot.

John Cain

Order to
Mr B. Lewis on
Genl Jackson
for
J. B. Cunning
$200

Jno. Cains Recpt
for $200 for
grey horse Jany
16th 1829

Jan 6th 1829

~~[illegible] note~~	~~37.50~~		
x ~~[illegible] Donelson — acct~~	~~26.82½~~		
y ~~[illegible]~~	~~23.~~		
~~Edward Bond [illegible] note~~	~~13~~		[illegible]
x ~~William Perkins note~~	~~12.12½~~		$271.89—
~~[illegible] note~~	~~2—37½~~		207.36
~~Jno Hardy cash —~~	~~26.72½~~		64.53
	153.35		
~~A. J. Donelson —~~	~~37.32~~		250.04
~~Wm Saunders note —~~	~~5.19—~~		21.84¼
~~Lewis Bondurant cash —~~	~~5—~~		2.62½
~~Alexander Donelson —~~	~~4.50~~		19.21¾
	207.36		[illegible] 1.50
Dr McCorkle —	87½		[illegible] 60
Wm Morton — — —	3.75		[illegible] 25
Levern Donelson —	3.25		[illegible] 1.62—
Albert Word — —	7.25—		23.07¾
Wm H. Perkins order	2—		
John Coldwell note	2—50		
Meredith Wilkerson note	3.06¼		
	230.04¾		
for Board as per agreement —	20		
	250.4¾		

—·—

This six day of January 1829 settled with Mr James T. Carruth, & having paid for the shop, & him to Josiah Nichol Merchant Nashville, for shop iron account $76-22 for his private account $40.56¾. my proportion of the profits of the shop after deducting the iron account above being one hundred & fifty five dollars, out of which he has been allowed for board twenty dollars as above, & after the receipts of the above notes cash & accounts there

remains due to the said Hardeman & Smith
The sum of twenty one dollars seventy
five cents, for which I have given my
note payable the first day of October 1832
two dollars from the
Nett Edwards [illegible] Robt Morely
above for which [illegible] paying the settlement
for Cornuth which is a full settlement
to March of the Blacksmith account, the Cornuth
to all the other accounts
being on the Books — given under my hand
on the day above —

James T Cornuth

Settlement with
J. T. Cornuth &
Recpt in full

To General Andrew Jackson: Jan - 8th 1829

President of the United States.

You will no doubt be surprised, to be again addreſsed by me in an epistolary way; but such is my confidence in your good feelings and highmindedneſs, that I cannot for a moment believe, my letter addreſsed to you laſt winter ever reached you: or the President of the United States would even condescend to have taken notice of a letter addreſsed to him, in so good a cause as I then embarked in, and still conceive it is not presumable that the President can be acquainted with the private character of every subaltern that fills the different offices under government: but at the same time let me aſsure you, you can have no idea of the integrity, honesty and good principles of the man you have prostrated, and literally taken the bread out of the mouths of a helpleſs wife and two small children. —— Such unfortunately has been the lot of Mrs: Hawkins! – Yet for your cause, not even now, can she be tempted to turn against you, or utter a word of disapprobation against your course; whilst her eyes are swimming in tears, she adds "I cannot turn against Genl. Jackson!

I who was the cause of my husband's many and powerful exertions in your favour (which he has long since acknowledged) could not be made to believe, you would not have granted me one small request – when in fact and reality it would have been a step greatly in your favour to have retained Mr. Hawkins in his petty office, which his highmindedneſs would have long since made him resign, had it not been, that it was a support for his helpleſs family: ——

If charges have been alleged against Mr. H. and sent on to your Cabinet, rest aſsured they have originated in the imaginations of designing sycophants: – For never has a similar circumstance came under my knowledge, that has excited more universal sympathy than this one, even among your own ranks: – and I may also venture to say it has and will turn many Jacksonians. ——

13774

I still must believe that my letter of last Winter was not recd. by you, or your general politeness, for which you have ever been characterized, would, notwithstanding your power and preferment, induce you to return the common courtesies of life, to a Lady, who was induced by the best feelings of Philanthropy to address you last Winter. — and should I not receive an answer to this, through some medium, I must still suppose my epistles are intercepted, or kept from your eye, again I repeat it, if I do not receive an answer to this, I must resort to some other conveyance than that of mail. — I must intrust some friend to present my next to you personally. — I expect to remain in Frankfort until the first of July.

I have the honour to subscribe myself. with all due Respect and Regard:

General A. Jackson
President of the
United States
Washington City

F. Pope

FRANK. K
MAY

(Private.)

Rec:

Holeman

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the U. S.
Mail Washington City

Mrs John Coffee
letter with the
answer—Sent
this 8th of June
1829—
To be filed—
A. J

[illegible]

3.

REGULAR TOASTS

FOR THE

DINNER AT TAMMANY HALL,

JANUARY 8, 1829.

MANAGERS.

ALEXANDER M. MUIR,	ELISHA TIBBITS,
OLIVER M. LOWNDS,	PHILIP THOMAS,
DENNIS H. DOYLE,	JONATHAN J. CODDINGTON,

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM.

1st. *The Day*—memorable for the achievement of a victory, unparalleled in the history of our Republic—Posterity will celebrate it as a jubilee. (*The Star-spangled Banner.*)

2d. *General Andrew Jackson*—President elect of the United States; elevated to that exalted station for his talents, worth, and public services. (*Hail to the Chief.*)

3d. *Our Country*—an asylum for the oppressed—a home for the brave. (*Hail Columbia.*)

4th. *ident* and *Vice-President* of the United States. (*President's March.*)

n Buren, Governor of the State of New-York—the undeviating republican, and
d of our country—his administration will do honour to his native state. (*Van Buren's Grand March.*)

. *The recent Triumph of Republican Principles*—a salutary admonition to demagogues, hereafter to respect the will of the People. (*Yankee Doodle.*)

7th. The Memory of *Washington*. (*Pleyell's Hymn.*)

8th. The *Army* and *Navy* of the United States—the pride of the new world, the admiration of the old. (*Our Army and Navy for ever.*)

9th. The *Soldiers and Patriots* of the Revolution—the remembrance of their services will be immortal. (*Auld Lang Syne.*)

10th. The Memory of *De Witt Clinton*—the monument of his genius will transmit his fame to after ages, as one of the Benefactors of his Country. (*Portuguese Hymn.*)

11th. *The Militia, our National Bulwark*—the plains of New-Orleans demonstrate their efficiency, when directed by skilful and experienced officers. (*Washington's March.*)

12th. The Memory of *Daniel D. Tompkins*—his patriotism and public services will ever be cherished with gratitude by his countrymen. (*Marseilles Hymn.*)

13th. State rights and State sovereignties—the key-stone to our national arch—the sacred depository of the liberties of our Country. (*The Pillar of Glory.*)

BENJAMIN BAILEY, Esq., *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN TARGEE,	CAMPBELL P. WHITE,
WILLIAM M. PRICE,	ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD,
GIDEON LEE,	JOHN A. GRAHAM,
GIDEON OSTRANDER,	ALPHEUS SHERMAN.

Clayton & Van Norden, Printers,
No. 64 Pine-street.

13776 —77

For

General Andrew Jackson,
Hermitage, near Nashville,
Tennessee

NEW-YORK JAN 8

mail. 3

G. Hall

The Tammany
Hall toasts.
Jany 8.
1829

Celebration of the "*8th of Jan.y*" 1829 at Charleston, South-Carolina.—

While the Company were assembled at the Festive Board, the following Toast having been given —"Col.l Arthur P. Hayne — the gallant associate of the illustrious Jackson".—

Col.l Hayne rose and spoke as follows:—

Mr. President.—

All, I can say, on this joyous occasion, is, I thank you, from the *bottom* of my *heart*, for the kind and courteous sentiment, just expressed, in honor to myself. — Sir — If during a long course of military life, it has been my good fortune, to have rendered some service, to our common Country. *I feel, that I stand this day more than rewarded*. Fellow-Citizens.—

South-Carolina, has cause, to be proud, of General Jackson.— South-Carolina, has cause, to be proud of the "*8th of January*".— She is the Parent of the Great and good Man, destined to the chief Magistracy of our Republic, and whose wonderful deed we this day celebrate.— But fellow-citizens, through another trying conflict

have

13777-a

we just passed — another heart swelling victory has been won — *and proud* am I to believe that the *high moral character*, and distinguished talents of South-Carolina, *combined with the power* - *the generous patriotism* *and wisdom* of *Pennsylvania*, have contributed more than any other causes, to effect the glorious political triumph, which by the blessing of God, the People in their Sovereign capacity, have so happily achieved. -

Mr. President

The character of Andrew Jackson, is scarcely yet understood, *even in our own Country*. - General Jackson's capacity as a Statesman *is even greater than his ability as a Soldier*. - This is my deliberate opinion, formed after a personal intercourse of upwards of fourteen years. - A simple fact will at once illustrate and justify this idea. - It is known to us all, that General Jackson has devoted only a few years of his eventful life, to the acquisition of military knowledge - while he has devoted upwards of *forty years* to the acquisition of political and Constitutional knowledge. - Again - I have seen General Jackson surrounded by the most Scientific and talented Soldiers in our Country - and on all such occasions,

with

that *frankness* which belongs to *true greatness*, he has acknowledged his want of early military education.— I have seen him encircled by the most brilliant Statesmen of our Country — by Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, Crawford, Dallas, and last tho' not least in our estimation, *our own ever to be lamented Lowndes* — but it is due to truth — it is due to Genl Jackson to say, that when compared with these great men, I never could discover any want of ~~knowledge~~ wisdom, any the least inferiority.— Our distinguished fellow Citizen, the Vice President of the U. States, of whom we are all proud — and who in *colloquial eloquence* stands this day without a rival — Sir, I have seen *him* in company with this "*man of plain sense and plain integrity*", and even Mr. Calhoun has listened with *instruction* and *admiration*.—

Fellow Citizens.—

Bear with me a moment longer, while I briefly remind you of a few facts connected with the "*Man of Orleans*".— Upon the all important subject of *States rights*, it is known to us, ~~all~~ that Genl. Jackson's *views* are *happily in strict accordance with our own*.— Is this nothing? — It is known to us that General

Jackson

is a Slave-holder. — Is this nothing? — It is known to us that Genl Jackson derives his *revenue* and *subsistence* from the same *agricultural production upon which we depend*. — Is this nothing? — *Above all* General Jackson *is our* compatriot — a native of South Carolina. —

"Breathes there a man, with soul *so dead*,
"Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own my native land."

And now fellow citizens, in all these things General Jackson stands completely identified with us, and I rejoice it is so. —

One word more and I have done. — You all remember during the first Presidential contest with Mr Adams, that General Jackson held a seat in the Senate of the U. States. — It was *then* he was so delicately, so critically situated. — It was then that his bitterest enemies with their *implacable Chieftain Clay* at their head, left nothing undone to *rob* him of his *good name*. — But thank God his *very enemies* on that occasion were obliged to confess, that *Washington* himself *could* not have acted with more *dignity* and *Wisdom*. — Indeed, it has been a *Vision*, with which my imagination has often indulged itself —

Jan. 8th 1829

itself — that in the person of this venerable patriot, by a most delightful association of Ideas, we were permitted by the God of the Quick and of the Dead, to behold once again on Earth, all that was divine — all that was endearing in our own immortal Washington. — And fellow Citizens, I now ask you — I now put the question to the World, on what occasion has General Jackson proved less than equal to the highest expectations formed of him. — We will all therefore indulge the fond hope, that in the hands of a kind Providence, Jackson's administration of the Government like the Sun in its daily course will prove a common blessing to our Common Country. —

Mr. President.

I beg to propose a sentiment.

The People of the U. States — In the late Presidential Election, they have nobly done their duty — they have covered themselves with immortal glory, and we may safely abide in their unbiassed Decision. —

13777-c

Speech. —

Janry 11th 1829 Recd. of Andrew Jackson the
Sum of twelve dollars & one half in lieu of
a piece of bailing linnen which I was to
receive in part pay of my grey horse and which
was not delivered & which is in full of said
horse, when the notes & accounts for blacksmith
work done by Corruth & transfered to [illegible]
are paid —

William Donelson

13778

Wm Donelson
recept for $12.50
in part of Grey
horse & wheler
accounts paid
transferred to
be in full —

Hillsborough, N.H. 12th Jan. 1829.

To Gen. A. Jackson,
President elect of the United States

Dear Sir, Permit me to congratulate you upon the result of the recent Presidential election. Such a decided expression of an intelligent and reflecting people, while it must be flattering to your feelings, will gladden the heart of every patriot. There has indeed been a glorious triumph of principle; and the contest, although it brought along with it much to regret, will undoubtedly be of the greatest service to the country. It will form an epoch in our political history. Those who were on the stage of action at the birth of the Republic, and who cannot expect much longer to witness its rapid advancement, will be animated in their decline with renewed confidence in the permanency of our institutions. The next generation will recur to it as the prominent day to that of 1800.— I feel a pride in introducing to you the bearer, the Hon. Isaac Hill, because the devotion with which he has ever embraced the cause of the people, and the distinguished

aid he

13779

aid he has rendered it, entitles him to the consideration of all who love their country: he has not been a "fair weather" politician, always ~~been~~ with the dominant party— having early come forth as a decided Republican, he has never forfeited that character, but shone most conspicuously at times when a strong arm has most been needed. Possessing an uncommon power for intense and continued application, he has added to the first order of talents untiring industry. As a member of our State Senate he has held a high rank, but has been preeminently disguished as editor of one of the ablest political journals of the day, in which capacity he has long officiated, the able and fearless advocate of the Republican cause. Please to accept the assurance of my best wishes: may you long live to enjoy the confidence of a people whom you have served so faithfully.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Benjamin Pierce

Pembroke, Jan. 8, 1829

Respected Sir,

This will be handed by the hon. Isaac Hill, the principal republican editor in this State. He commenced his political career while yet a stripling, and during the most stormy period which this State has ever known; and by his perseverance, courage and never tiring industry has contributed largely in preventing the State from sinking into the gulph which federalism has prepared for the unwary. During the twenty years that he has devoted his labors to the cause of his country, he has been the constant object of the most rancorous vituperation, from a host of federal and unprincipled hirelings. If he has ever been allowed a moment's repose, it was only when the republican party was triumphant, and a respite afforded our political enemies opportunity to collect new materials to enable them to return to the attack with redoubled malevolence and fury to break down the supporters of our country's rights.

Not having any personal acquaintance with you, I can only claim kindred by my labors in the revolutionary war. Soldiers who have served

their

13780

their country in times of peril are never strangers.

I have the honor to salute you with the highest consideration of respect and esteem.

Caleb Stark

Maj. Gen. Jackson.

N.B. On forming your arrangement for the new organization of the government, if it should be your object to select industry, prudence and ability, I am of opinion that no man would serve the State better than Mr. Hill. I have known him many years, and have observed that he has generally followed the maxims of the celebrated De Witt, "never to employ another to do what he could do himself, and never to put off till to-morrow what could be done to-day."

C. S.

Wake Forest N.C. Jany. 15. 1829.

Dear Sir,

Having had the honour to be among the first; indeed I believe myself to have been the very first, to bring your name and defend your cause, before the people of North Carolina, as a Candidate for the Presidency, it became my right, and seemed almost my duty, to offer you my gratulations on the late glorious result of the election: But I was restrained by considerations of regard for your own ease, expecting you would be whelmed with more letters and addresses on the occasion, than would suit your convenience to receive, or, be compatible with your leisure to read: But an event of a different character, now compels me, with other feelings, to take up my pen.

It has pleased the divine being, in his inscrutable providence, to dash your cup of blessing with the bitterness of anguish; and to change a nations plaudits, to the language of sorrow. The afflicting visitation, in removing from a sphere which she blessed and adorned, your most excellent lady, excites in all the deepest sympathy for your loss — But I who personally knew her worth; who have shared in her dispensations of the elegant and liberal hospi-

13781

-tality of the Hermitage; who have witnessed the grace and cheerfulness which her presence diffused over the social domestic circle, can better than most others appreciate the magnitude of your bereavement. ~~But~~ As your deprivation has been great, so your consolations must be many. Your beloved wife lived to see the Idol of her affections in the fullness of his glory; and to have extended a virtuous and useful life to an age long enough, according to the usual course of nature, for its unalloyed enjoyments. And you, Sir, are sustained under this heavy calamity by the commiserating sympathy of a great and gallant nation.

That a good providence may extend to you his supporting hand in this and all trials; that your days may be many and prosperous; and that your administration may be glorious for yourself and country, and conducive to the happiness of the people, in a degree equal to your patriotic and benevolent wishes, is the ardent prayer, of, Dear Sir,

Your assured friend & very humble servant.

Calvin Jones.

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

13782

Wake forest N.C.
Jan 16. 1829.

Paid 25

pd 25

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President elect of the U.S.
Nashville,
Tennessee.

Wake Forest N. Car.
Jany 15th 1829.
Letter of condolence
from Genl. Calvin
Jones.

Jan-17th 1829

Tumb Stone for Mrs R. Jackson from Mr Solomon Clark — — — — $100

For cutting, lettering, frame & putting up to Mr Ement — — — — 72.25

$172.25

Recd from Andrew Jackson for the use of Mr Solomon Clark, to pay over to Major William B. Lewis for him as pr contract, one hundred dollars Hermitage January 17th 1829 $100.

R. E. W. Earl

Recd from Andrew Jackson the sum of Seventy five dollars twenty five cents, for cutting, lettering, frame, & putting up, tumb stone over Mrs R. Jacksons grave at the Hermitage, the sum of Seventy two dollars twenty five cents, which is in full for said work— January 17th 1829— — $72.25

$172.25

George Ament

13783

Janry 17th 1829 —
Receipt to for
$172.25 for
Mrs Jackson
Tomb, cutting,
lettering, fixing
& putting it up in
full — A.J —

Knoxville Jany. 2d. 1829.

Respected Sir.

Among the many feeling addresses pouring in upon you, in condolence for the loss of your amiable and pious companion, I have not the vanity to imagine, that the expression of my own lively sympathies, awakened as they have been by a very distinct and gratifying recollection of the deceased, can administer to you any considerable relief from your desolating experience of bereavement. May the God of all grace and consolation be with you and support you, and give you good hope of spending a lessed eternity with her, after the trying scenes of mortality shall ive passed away forever.

Permit me, however, to remark, that from the time it was made clear, what an overwhelming majority of the American people had called you to the high and responsible office of their first magistrate, I have felt an ardent desire to address you by letter on the great good you might do them, and the inward satisfaction and undying honour you might receive, by setting them, in your elevated sphere of action, the precious example of a conscientious observance of the Lords day. A general effort is making by American Christians, to rescue the sabbath from profanations which have mournfully abounded. In regard to some desirable changes in the times of business at the Post Offices and in the carrying of the mail, a memorial to Congress goes on to Washington by the next mail from this place, which, in a few days, was more generally signed here, than almost any other public paper has been known to have been in so little time. We hope the time is come, when, in a season of national peace, and on the eve of a new administration, the post offices will be closed, and the mail carriers will rest on the sabbath, in consequence of an appropriate law, purging our national code from even the appearance of hostility to the fourth commandment. This, I am aware, may not be postponed long enough for any official aid from you. But probably it did not escape your notice, that there were some grievous public breaches of the sabbath on certain occasions by your immediate predecessors, which pained the hearts of all pious people; and tended powerfully to break down in our country that holy reverence for the sacred day, which more than all civil law, sustains our liberties; and which could no sooner disappear than the curse of the God of nations would make us feel to the quick. There are many prayers, that your example may be of an opposite character. Your respect for the institutions and ministers of religion I had an early opportunity to know and prize; and I calculate on your having the moral courage, at the head of the nation, to act it out in your own conduct. It will assist you in this momentous duty, to refresh your mind with the contents of the 17 & 18. chapters of Jeremiah; and to observe anew, how certainly the curse of God will afflict a sabbath-breaking nation, and how certainly his blessing will prosper a nation that hallows the day which he has set apart for his own honour and the spiritual welfare of mankind. The public enticements and entanglements, which already begin to surround you, will easily and inoffensively be got over by a seasonable & uniform plan; but in no other way. Let it be silently resolved in your own mind with your wonted firmness, that you will decline receiving congratulatory addresses, public dinners and attentions on the Lord's day; and the least hint delicately communicated, however informally, by a judicious friend, will always be sufficient for one day's postponement, or anticipation. Begin your journey in proper season for the execution of this plan, and you will have no further difficulty. Should you be the happy example to a whole nation of keeping the sabbath, as the Lord's day, instead of making it a day of journeying, of visiting national ships, of receiving political and civil honours, and of preconcerted meetings for distinguished conviviality, you will exert an indescribable influence to reform the morals and perpetuate the prosperity of this extensive people. You will in this way give much animation, concert and effect to the prayers of Christians, that your civil admin- [illegible] may prove a still greater blessing to your beloved [illegible] which you have so willingly and so often risqued [illegible] than your high, successful & far-famed military command has been. I may be permitted to add, that to a less intrepid spirit I might have urged, that the weeping remembrance of a Christian companion, just gone to heaven, is reason enough to a thinking community for claiming uninterrupted sabbaths; but I shall not be forbidden to say to you, that the sabbaths' peculiar privileges, for your aid in following her along the sacred path to the skies, can never be exchanged, without inconceivable loss, for all that earth can present.

You will be sufficiently aware, that there is nothing of politics in the design of this letter. My office, as a minister of Christ, and as president of a literary institution, has for years induced me, to know no party but my country, and no patron but my God.

Yet in the undissembled friendship, which our former acquaintance guarantees, I congratulate you on your past usefulness, and pray heaven that your greatest usefulness may be yet to come.

Gen. Andrew Jackson. 13785 Most respectfully yours; Charles Coffin.

KNOXVILLE
Jany 22

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23
42 33/3

The letter of the
Revd. Ch. Coffin
of Knoxville;
recommending
the observance
of the sabbath,
and condoling
with the Genl.

Gen. Andrew Jackson
near
Nashville

Canton 5th Month 28th 1829

I have Enclosed an old Advertisement for a
Man servant that was first printed in the
Boston Statesman about six years since and since
that many thousands have been printed in
this form and distributed through the Country
from Orleans to Maine and after so long a time
the People have Risen in the Majesty of their
strength and shook of the Old Incubus
as John Randolph Called it and Chosen a plain
man from the interior of the Country who
I believe posesses moure of those essential
qualifications than any other man that
I know of for President by an overwhelming
majority I have been for Andrew Jackson
believing from what I could discover by being
in company with him and by what ~~that~~
I could learn about him at Washington in
1819 that he had moure devotedness to his
Countrys good and moure of the Old Roman
about him than any other man and he
had Honesty and Courage sufficient to
Exchange the Fashion as mentioned in
the advertisement and it appears to me
that If this Nation & people was governed
by the Fashions Maxims, of Doctr Franklin
or Doctr Price that it would add to its
Prosperity moure than one million dollars
every day in the year moure than if
governed by the Fashions maxims of
of our N E [illegible] Nobility

13786

who as Jefferson wrote to his Friend Giles
have nothing in them of the feelings of 1776
who now look to a Splendid Consolidated government
founded on an Aristocracy of Baking Institutions
and monied Incorporations under the Guise
and Cloak of their favourite branches of
manufactures Commerse and Navigation
riding and ruling over the plundered plowman
and beggard yeomanry this to them will be
the next best blessing to monarchy their
first aim and perhaps a stepping stone to it
who ~~[illegible]~~ now with their Rum Shops usury Shops
and lawyers Offices now seem to lay waste
Human society allmost like war Plague
and famine

of Bold Peasantry the Countrys pride
When once distroyed can never be supplyed
I have seen it Calculated by sum politicians
that there is in the US one hundred thousand,
Persons who sell rum and strong drink
who git from the people at least one hundred
millions of dollars annually and Check
the nations Prosperity two hundred millions
more by making one hundred thousand
drunkards, thirty thousand paupers and
causing twelve thousand Deaths annually
I have enclosed Capt Hendrick, letter to Col Pickering desiring
him to Chain down the strong man Rum
and never let him loose amoungst us poor
Indians, again I think the strong man Rum
has attackted our nations as well as the Indian

Mutch has been writin and mutch has been said ~~against~~ against the vise of drunkenness the Priest says it grows out of the evil propensities of the human heart and that man is prone to wickedness as the sparks fly upward

Temperate societies have been instituted to surpress it but all to little or no affect

I tell the Priest that I think it grows out of the fashions of the Leading Class of society How do we treat our best Freinds when they come to see us. Our best spirits and best decanters must be sat before him and this is hardly good Enough to give him a good Hearty welcome we are apt to wish for something better for him Well our Children are standing around to see what passes amongst the old Folks as they call us; In a few years they become young men and some times they go into Company with their Companions full of good humor the first things that comes up in the boys mind is how shall we behave like men and Honorable men too Why Father and all the rest of the great Folks when they are glad to see each Other always git something that is good to drink together. So the boys go to tavern and call for the best rum and set down together with as mutch social Felicity as Churchmen do at the Communion table and drink a few Bottles of wine or a Bowl of Punch or whatever seemeth good to them Now it seemeth to me that this is the way that we educate them to be drunkards we make it fashionable we make it Honourable

13787

and who can resist it The Honourable
Feelings of the social Glass

This don't look to me like the any evil propen
of the Human heart but springs from the
best feelings Neither do I believe that law,
will suppress it amongst the com people
while it is so fashionable amongst the leading
ranks of Sociity I have recommended it to
our Temperate Socities for several years pa
to Change the fashion let all the Clergy
and the leading men in every town Change
the fashion as the prince of Wales Change
the great shoe buckle fashion when his buckl
maker refused to trust him with a pair of di
buckles fit for a prince to wear to a great party
he tyed his shoes with Ribbins and all the beau
about the Court seing the prince wear shoe
threw aside their their buckles and the fashio
was Changed at one dash Now let it be ma
as unfashionable for a young Buck to drink
a dram or treat a Friend as it would be to
Dress himself to go a courting in an old fashio
Ministers Wigg three Cornered hatt and
great shoe Buckles what fashionable young
man would drink or smoke a segar or tre
a Friend Now if the Prince of Wales 26 years
since was Called the most Debauched and Prof
gate man in Europe could Change the Buc
kle fashion in Both nations by one dashing
Blunder What Cannot Andrew Jackson and
his numerous our Friends do By Changing Prince
at the Pallace the [illegible] the fashio
other false fashions forth of next march amongst
ons of the leading Clas for the Customs and man
influence over Society have a more controlling
than the statutes of legislators manners Honorable

Philadelphia Jan. 28th. 1829.

My Dear & Honoured Sir,

You will impute, I hope, the liberty which I take in writing to you, to my strong attachment to you, and the earnest desire of my heart that you may prove the best President who ever acted as chief Magistrate of our nation. My principal design at present is to give you the copy of a letter which I have to-day received from the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D. of Boston, the most distinguished divine at present living in Massachusetts, if not in New England: from which you will learn the sentiments of many of the thousands of your friends, & of your countrymen who wish you the highest honour, usefulness, & happiness in your exalted station. I feel confident that both your sense of duty & your desire to gratify a numerous class of your firm supporters, would prevent you from publicly travelling on the Lord's day, except in a case of mercy or necessity. If ascending a river in a boat, you would of course, & with propriety proceed in it, but when on land, if the stage of Monday would carry you in season to the place of destination, I feel confident that you would set an example of resting on the day previous. You are not ignorant of the effect produced by the needless excursion of Mr. Adams, and that will explain to you the letter which follows.

Copy. "Boston Jan. 20. 1829.

"Rev. Dr. Ely, — Brother, A fear has been expressed here that

13788

as Govr. Jackson sets out for Congress only till after notified officially of his election, he may be tempted, inadvertently, to ride on the sabbath, at a time when it might injure both us & him greatly: and as you have seen & corresponded with him, I was requested to suggest to you our wish that you would write a line to the General, and put him on his guard in this thing: for as Nobody, almost, loved his predecessor, or regrets the election of Jackson, and all seem to be prepared to give him a candid trial, he possesses a fine opportunity by a virtuous & independent example to secure the confidence & affection of all the friends of virtue in the nation. If nothing happens to prevent, I should apprehend that he may become one of the most popular men who have set at helm, and a great blessing to the civil & religious interests of the nation. He possesses a noble opportunity to distinguish himself as a patriot and friend of good men, and not the head of a party. I am affectionately yours,

Lyman Beecher."

This coming from Boston, & one of the most influential men in it, deserves regard; & I rejoice to know that New England will yet be as well pleased with the Patriarch of the Hermitage, as with any former President. We do not wish, dear & honoured Sir, to seem to prescribe your course of conduct. We are not bigots, but believe "the sabbath was made for man, & not man for the sabbath." I have travelled on that day, & expect to do it again, when duty calls; but the papers, unhappily in this instance, publish the arrivals of our great men, & do not give the religious public the reasons for their journeying on the sabbath, although they might in some cases be satisfactory to the strictest moralist. It was lately published that Mr. Calhoun arrived, for instance, in Washington on the sabbath, and it created a prejudice against him immediately in many of our citizens. On this subject I need say no more, for I expect this letter will not reach you until you will have arrived in W. I send it to the Hermitage because Dr. Beecher seems to think, with many others, that you will not leave home until the 20th of Feb. next.

Something of the public voice may be learned from the numerous & most respectable petitions which have lately been sent to Congress on the subject of transporting the mail on the sabbath in the time of peace. I saw one in Albany lately subscribed by 7000 names. We do not wish any national legislation about any holy days or religious matters; but merely that our Government should not instruct their agents to violate the sabbath, set an ungodly example in this matter. civil laws should enforce the religious ervance of any day; and at the same time no Christian ruler of a Christian people should do violence to his own professed, personal principles. This I say again, I am confident you will not do.

My wife sends her kind regards to you, and says that she shall feel little interest in W. since the death of your beloved companion. Many who love you, will still regard W. much as you will; as a place of pilgrimage. Old Mrs. Calhoun, the mother-in-law of the Vice President will miss your dear wife more than any one there. She said that she would ~~never~~ spend another winter there if you should become President, "that she might see a President who would go to Church." When I was there a few years since, several said to me, "Genl. Jackson & Mrs. Colhoun are the only independent characters here!"

May the Lord bless & keep you my
dear & much esteemed friend
Ezra Stiles Ely.

13789

Mr Ely to
A. Jackson Jany
22d. 1829 —

Single.

25

Genl Andrew Jackson,
Hermitage, near
Nashville,
Tennessee.

17

Philadelphia Jany
28th 1829.
Dr. E. S. Ely
To
Genl Jackson

Chariton Cty Mo; Jany 29th 1829

My old Friend

I congratulate you on your triumphant accession to the presidency that joy which was full. has been marred by the recent information of the demise of your consort and one of the best friends I ever had in this world. we have no Solace. It is the common lot of man. My Family is all well my Son Andrew Jackson has arrived to the age of puberty & bids fair to make a smart man. — I wish lay before you my last Summers diffecult & adventerous trip to & from New Mexico. I went out in the Spring with a caravan consisting of 120 men left Santafee for the U,S on the 20th Augt on the 15th of Sept the Indians Killed Capt Means of Franklin Mo; & on the 13 they, robed us off our horses mules & carriages. under covert of Night we set out with our packs on our backs being 600 Miles from the Settlements in the U.S travelled a few days hid our Money in the sand on the Arkansas River. prosecuted our journey & reached the Settlements with great toil & diffeculty. — A question here presents its Self how are we to get our money. I hope ere this reaches you, you will be placed in that exalted Station to which the people has so proudly called. & triumphantly elected

13790

you, which I hope has put it in your pow
to assist me with a gard of U.S troops withou
detriment to the other great intrest of the nati
we wish to return for our mony in April Nex
please to write immedeatily, let me Know
if we can get an escort & how soon it can b
had. — I think a garison with 500 troops situ
-ted on Chotois island on the Arkansas River
& used as an escort for traders going to & return
from Mexico would be of great utility to th
citizens of the U.S., there would be no diffe
lty in provisioning the troops I think I
saw 3000 Buffalow at one sight in t
neighbourhood. — I am Dr Sir your

Obedient Servt,

Charles Harryman

1829.

Charles Hangman
Mexico Trader
wants an escort
and recommends
a garrison of
500 men to
be placed on
Arkansas river

Fayette Mo.
12. Feb.

Genl Andrew Jackson
City of Washington

13791

Pensacola Feb: 4th 1829

dear General—

I mourn with you, the loss of one, in whom, so many have lost the kindest friend, and to you irreparable. As long as I exist, I will cherish the remembrance of that benevolent disposition, which sought to render so many happy. But the subject is painful, and I will not dwell upon it. I had flattered myself with the pleasing idea of seeing her again, and recalling the memory of other days — but she has passed away, and it must be only for a season, that we shall remain behind.

While I rejoice at the honours the American people have bestowed upon you, I think with pain and solicitude, on the laborious and anxious duties you are about to enter upon, and of the injustice, and ingratitude, that will attend your best and wisest measures. One of your maxims often recurs to me, "to please yourself and then you will be sure of pleasing at least one man." I must however, beg you to forgive the presumption on my part, in throwing my glowing worm light, on the difficult path you are about to tread. The maxim of Mr. Monroe, to prepare in time of peace, for war, I think is wise, both for the sake of economy and safety. A state of complete preparation, takes away the temptation to attack, and when it comes, is the best reliance for victory. It would be unpopular to suggest an increase of the trifling force now on foot, so inadequate to national purposes, not more than sufficient for our Canada frontier alone; but you are the only man who would have the courage to recommend it. When at Charleston and Savannah, last year, I was astonished to find those important cities entirely unprotected by any military works, and not so much as a company of soldiers within a hundred miles of them. The general government is only felt in these important places, by the withdrawal of immense sums of money to be expended elsewhere. No fortifications are going on there — no ships building, no money expended, by which the good will of the inhabitants might be conciliated. Our confederacy is so much of a compromise, bargain, or partnership, that mutual benefit, may be regarded as its very foundation. Is not this neglect a more natural cause of dissatisfaction than the effect of the tariff? Say, that in the general plan of defense, the engineer looking only to this, should not consider it necessary at present, to undertake any thing of the kind at Charleston and Savannah; but is there not a wider view of the subject? What signifies, the returning of a half million of dollars, even on a decent pretext, to the place whence it was originally drawn, if in doing so the great interests of the Nation can be advanced? And can there be any thing more important than to sooth the feelings, and conciliate the goodwill of so large a portion of the Southern States? I disapprove of the rebellious spirit, and rebellious language used by the politicians of those parts of those States near the seaboard — but I believe the great mass of the Southern population, and for which we must look to the western parts of those States, are truly and sincerely attached to the Constitution, and a very large, and increasing portion of them friendly to the tariff — at least to what they would consider a proper one. In the back parts of the Southern States, farming and planting, go together, they must have towns to afford a domestic market, and those towns must have manufactures, and those require protection. The mere planter who has every thing within himself, is independent of the country around him — he looks to a foreign market for the sale of his crop and for his supply — the Ship owner, looks to every part of the world for employment — hence it is, we find that these two classes are most loud against the tariff. But I am writing you a tedious letter which you will not have time to read — let me therefore tender you my best wishes for your success and happiness —

With sentiments of respect

I remain Your most obt St —

H. M. Brackenridge

Gen: Andrew Jackson

Annapolis 14th Feb. 1829

Dear Sir

Allow me to introduce to you Mr. Nicholas Martin, a warm political friend of yours, and a very worthy & respectable Farmer of the Eastern Shore, who has heretofore been many years a member of our House of Delegates - I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my hearty congratulations on the recent manifestation of the very high sense the American people entertain of your merits and patriotism - And give me leave to add, that among the multitude of your friends there is no one whose confidence and good wishes attend you with more sincerity than

Your Obt St

Theodorick Bland

To Genl. Andrew Jackson
Washington

To Genl. Andrew Jackson

Washington

Theodrick Bland
of Annapolis —

Sir Feb. 15th 1829

You come into office strong in the confidence and affections of the Nation, and want no political alliance to enable you to administer the Government with usefulness and efficiency: you come here pure and free; no party or cabal has selected you as its head and forced you into power against the voice of the people, or introduced you in without their confidence - without pledge or promise to politicians or candidates they have no claims to urge no contract to enforce upon you - no one can say to you pay me the stipulated or understood price - and you can truly and proudly say to any aspirant for office at this or any future election I owe you nought, am not here at your bidding or subservient to the views of the proudest among you - The Nation had a task to accomplish and sought a man who never feared to do his duty, failed to perform it or returned to his country an unfinished task in a time of emergency - The man was found and is now placed at their head by the generous confidence of the people and with the full assurance that their interest would alone be the object of his cares & his labors that as an agent of their spontaneous selection sent directly by themselves no one would question your authority and you be under no necessity of strengthening it by any coalition - none can add to or impair the the moral force which public opinion has placed in your hands - On the coat of arms of my native State there is a motto which ought to be yours as peculiarly appropriate to your present situation — The power which planted will protect —

In thus attaining the chief Magistracy untrammelled by any political bond you are also free from the influence which private obligations or injuries may sometimes bring to bear on the firmest minds and soundest judgment — your only obligations are to the people; to your personal friends you owe none for they could do no more than discharge a portion of what they owed you — your personal injuries have been nobly avenged by the Nation which has identified yours with the character of the country and which it will protect as its proudest monument next to its first honored Chief — Look around you to your enemies who now fill the highest stations in the Government and who are so low as they? — victims to their own suspicions and ambition they are writhing in all the tortures of self reproach & self immolation their political death is convulsed with more pangs than any enemy could inflict no blow has fallen on their heads from your hands while your triumph is complete their Chief does not return to the land and house of his fathers and the people have set a mark on his subordinates which no waters can wash out unless time efface — Retributive justice has done its work

In preparing for the commencement of your great work the first object is the selection of your assistants and the inquiry is ~~now~~ with you is as it was with the people before the election - where can the greatest means of public usefulness be found - in your choice you are as free and will be as unbiased as they were - I have on this subject no remarks to make no advice to offer - if you want my opinion you will ask it I would then endeavor to make it respected but could not indulge that hope if it was volunteered -

As to myself your kindness has more than filled the measure of all my hopes and my highest ambition - I feel that I have your confidence and you shall feel that it is not bestowed upon an ingrate - I have now a legacy to leave to my son more precious than any politician can bequeath to his - your friendship your good opinion & confidence the more dear to me because acquired by no arts or extraneous aid and the prouder triumph because it is my own work - My conscience an old and true friend with whom I never differed and who never reproached or deserted me tells me that I have used no unworthy means and that in my whole conduct in relation to yourself either here or at home among the people I have been governed by a sense of the highest public duty due my country and that the most acceptable service which could be rendered by me for that portion of the confidence of the public which had been awarded to my exertions - was to persuade the people to avail themselves of the benefit of yours - It would be however uncandid in me to say that this was the only motive which impelled me for in pressing on the public your claims to their confidence and honor I could unite the zeal of friendship to the duties of patriotism and with the same union of public & private feeling shall always endeavor to continue my efforts in the joint cause of country and friend whenever called on or occasion may require

You have asked me what are my wishes employment at home or abroad — my answer is at home or abroad wherever I can best serve my friend and country — but neither at home or abroad unless I can serve both — My choice is at home and by your side, come weal come wo — If however you think that abroad I could perform any definite service for the public better than another person — my time my labor my best efforts are now or hereafter, at any and all times at your volition As a station of distinction of rank or honor a foreign appointment has no value in my eyes when I could contribute more to the common good at home — and while enjoying your confidence a title to my name would be as little a matter of ambition as the accompanying ornament to my person

At home I could serve you in no station where a control could be exercised over me by any person but yourself — of the five which are confidential ones there are but two for which I am qualified In the discharge of the duties of the other three my only promise to you would be fidelity. I would not add public usefulness to the pledge because I doubt my ability to redeem it —

But in either of the other two I can promise you the fulfilment of every attendant duty and without any consciousness of any want of the requisite capacity — Should experience teach me that I have mistaken my own powers none will discover it sooner than myself and whenever that happens the appointment will be returned to him who gave it —

I have now answered your enquiry with that freedom and candor which was promised and which should never be wanting between friend and friend — reserving nothing concealing nothing and not fearing any misinterpretation of motives or expressions unworthy of the feelings which have hitherto subsisted between us you see my views and wishes in plain intelligible language — you see me on paper as you will find me on trial — the same out as in office my course as respects my friends my principles the measures of Government & the int= of the country is and ever will be uniform consistent and decided. With politicians I have no connection no one is answerable for my political conduct and the merit of no ones is imputable to me. It is my good fortune to have many kind and valued friends I have a home among the people of my State and have no fear of returning to them with diminished confidence in any possible event —

As to yourself take my assurance solemn & sincere that every wish of my heart has been gratified — no office can bind me by a tie so strong as your kind expressions — no time or circumstance can ever weaken it.

and our acquaintance when it ends with time will end as it began in mutual respect and mutual esteem — should you decline to give me any appointment you must remember that you reject no application and refuse no favor it will give me no offence and wound no feeling — you have given me what is more valuable than any office in your disposal and you have made me happy — remember too that you have given me no pledge — that nothing which has passed between us is so considered or can be so considered by me you are as free as when we met on the Ohio and if any friend of mine should mention my name to you with a design to produce any effect on your mind you have my word that it is wholly unauthorised by me

I had intended to say something on the attempt to influence you against me but your good opinion has placed me so far above my enemies that they are worthy of no notice now — when you have decided you will know who they are — what has made them so and my opinion of them — I have only to add that the bitterest among them shall never say that in private or public life at home or here my path has ever been stained by the vices of a candidate

yours with esteem
Henry Baldwin

Genl Andrew Jackson.

Washington 15 February 1829

General Andrew Jackson

Mr. Baldwin
letter to be
preserved

Lexington Ky 16th Febr
1829

Dr Sir,

When the misrepresentations appeard in the papers relative to your conversation with Commodore Decatur it was my intention to give a statement & depend on Col Reuben Kemper who was also present to sustain me - but I soon learned that he died at Natchez which left me the only person living that was present at the time refered to - I consulted Maj Barry then in practice and from the high handed course of detraction it was considered of no advantage for the cause of truth that a solitary witness should appear besides it was not a point to which much stress was laide by the party - A statement was made out by me of this conversation and is held readily if the subject is considered hereafter of moment deserving such attention when the public is prepared to distinguish between facts & falshood

This conversation occurred as follows and you may recollect the circum=stances when repeated — On the 3 of March 1819 when the members of congress were returning ~~after~~ dinner to close the session you were standing near the house with Col Kemper other company having just left you as I come up & joined in the conversation; in a few moments Commodore Decatur joined ~~us~~ and remarked to you that he would have delayed the launch of a 74 had he understood you would have returned from New york as soon — you observ in reply that your return was unexpected — that the investigation of your public conduct gave you no concern, it was what congress had a right to do & you should never complain of the exercise of that right but that your private character was an other matter & you should attend to it — you spoke freely of Mr Epps for the part he took at so late an hour after Mr Forsythe had left the Committee for his appointment to Spain but in all this long conversation not a threat was uttered by you against any member of Congress nor was the manner of Comd. Decatur any other but of the most friendly Character — Col Kemper and myself remained untill you and Commodore Decatur walked away together — —

I do not recollect to have seen you untill the next day at your lodgings at [illegible] — The subject was frequently spoken of between Col Kemper & myself and the whole occurrence is as fresh in my mind as if it had taken place yesterday —

Very respectfully
I am Dr Sir
yr Obt Servt
Jos Ficklin

13801

Jos. Ficklin of
Lexington Ky - 16
Feby. 1829 -

Private

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Washington City

Will Gen. Jackson accept the within tribute of admiration from one of his countrywomen? The lines "flowed warm from the heart," which must be the apology for their many imperfections; and being persuaded that the illustrious Hero, whom they endeavour to celebrate, will read them with an indulgent, and not a critical, eye, the writer is emboldened to add confidentially the name of

Emily C. Stras.

Monday — Feb. 16th. 1829.

13802

(2)

Mrs. Emily C. Stow.
"The Campbells are
coming": a tribute
of respect –

D. C.

Feb-16th 1829

Song — to the air of "The Campbells are coming."

Our Jackson is coming, oh, ho! oh, ho!
  Our Jackson is coming, oh, ho! oh, ho!
Our Jackson is coming, the far echoes swelling,
  Resound that he's coming, oh, ho! oh, ho!
Columbia's shout of ecstasy,
The glorious sounds ring far and free;
Thund'ring abroad sublime if rude,
A nation's noble gratitude.
    Our Jackson is coming &c.

The mighty Hero went before
To make our guns and cannon roar;
And rescued "Beauty" blessed the sword,
That smote Britannia's robber-horde!
    Our Jackson is coming, &c.

Then arms bright flashing in the sun,
And trophied banners bravely won
And martial music mixed with cheers
Were his three long triumphant years.
    Our Jackson is coming, &c.

But now a milder pomp we show
When Freedom crowns her champion's brow,
And Peace and radiant Glory wait
To grace the Patriot's civic state.
    Our Jackson is coming, &c.

For lo! for law and liberty,
Achieved a nobler victory! —
Our country saved — new honors lent
Reward the people's President.
    Our Jackson is coming &c.

He comes the sacred oath to swear;
Then seated in that awful chair
Higher than thrones — with Washington
An equal fame and fate he's won!
    Our Jackson is coming &c.

He comes—but in pacific pride;
No battle-brand begirts his side—
No hoarse war-drum booms on the wind—
Despair around, and death behind.
  Our Jackson is coming &c.

Yet hark! shrill rising on the air
What dirge funereal mingles there?
Sad Triumph droops—her tears are shed
Above the fair, the good, the dead.
  Our Jackson is coming, &c.

But tho' the husband's heart be rent,
The Sage and Chieftain all unbent,
Are here to right the helm of state,
And the Republic renovate.
  Our Jackson is come oh, ho! oh, ho!
    Great Jackson is come oh, ho! oh, ho!
  Our Jackson is come, the deep cannon's roaring
    Proclaims his proud coming oh, ho! oh, ho!

Emily.

Frankfort February 19th
1829-

Dr Sir

I have just returned from Louisville where I learnt from our friend Worden Pope your enquiry as to my disposition to take a seat in the national judiciary - the Jackson members of both houses of our general assembly almost unanimously had a few few days before forwarded to you at Washington City an address pressing me on your consideration for the office of attorney genl - a few of our particular friends at Louisville had a private conference on the subject & all concurred that the office of judge would be most advantageous to me but most of them believed that as regarded the party and the effect on the course here & in the west generally the office of atto general

13806

ought to be preferred and I was strongly inclined to this opinion but our friend Warden Pope & another friend dissented and he has made known his view of the subject to you - He is a sincere & disinterested friend of ours & his opinion is entitled to high regard - I gave my opinion with the reasons for it in two letters to your friend Judge White of the Senate with a request that he would submit them to your perusal - It is gratifying to me to believe that I have a place in your friendship & confidence - [illegible] Your better judgment upon a view of the whole ground [illegible] will settle the question and I will cheerfully accept whatever situation your partiality may assign me - I have never before solicited an office from the executive of the State or the nation nor would I now obtrude myself upon your notice but for some late indications of your regard & confidence & a conviction that some distinguishing evidence of it is necessary to my political advancement & that it will add much to my power & influence to sustain your administration & our party in the west — I will not affect indifference to your favour because upon you my political fate & prospects depend —

I hope you will excuse the solicitude of one who has had to encounter opposition at every step of his political march — a public & decisive evidence of your confidence will ~~[illegible]~~ lessen to a great extent the difficulties in my way — our friends in congress from Kentucky at an early period of the session were for presenting me to you for a place in the Cabinet but I now understand that by some magic influence they have abandoned their first plan & that Amos Kendall & these gentleman have made some other arrangement — that I am to be excluded & my family satisfied with some small offices & my friend Duff Green who was pressing me all last year to permit Col Johnson to be reelected & to look to some high station under your administration after I have yielded to Barry Johnson Bibb &c what they were under the highest obligations to concede

13807

to me writes that it is doubtful whether I can be promoted because I did not have Colo Johnson elected & voted for the confirmation of Judge Robertson — whether this little fry of managers at Washington shall control my vote in ~~oppo~~ opposition of the will & judgment of the President & that of near seventy members of our General ~~[illegible]~~ Assembly & the will of the people of Kentucky is for you to decide — I have neither the motive or disposition to indulge bad feelings towards our members from Kentucky — I have fought the good fight with them in the great struggle in which we have been associated & have certainly given them no cause of complaint — I am at home & have no means of counteracting the artful machinations against me at Washington — I suspect some invisible hand has been operating on these men — It may be that political aspirants of other states imagine that I will not subserve their objects of ambition — our friends here who have been eyewitnesses of my public conduct here are entitled to be heard in my favour in preference to Mr Kendall who went from here in December my warm friend & the members of congress if they have changed their opinions since the commencement of the session — Give to my exertions in the common cause my talents & experience integrity a due estimate & award me what your judgment approves — Be assured I would not consent that you should sacrifice the public go~~[illegible]~~ to gratify me or advance my interest — In my letters to Judge White who I have ever understood had your good opinion & a considerable share of your confidence I mentioned the name of Mr Van Buren of Newyork not with reference to his merits or demerits but ~~[illegible]~~ to effect on that state — I had no preference for him over other distinguished men on the list of your friends — I have no personal acquaintance with that gentleman & his public career has not furnished sufficient data to enable me to form a satisfactory opinion of his pretensions to public consideration as a Statesman & patriot — I regret that I cannot have a personal interview with you ~~before~~ on the commencement of your administration – you will not I know doubt my sincerity when I assure you that no man feels more solicitude for the success of your administration & that it may furnish additional evidence of elevated patriotism & devotion to the prosperity & glory of your country – I have a special desire to converse with you on the subject of removals from the subordinate offices of the government – It is one of peculiar delicacy difficulty & embarrassment & demands a calm & dispassionate consideration uninfluenced by the host now pressing you for places from every quarter of the union – In this business pardon me for suggesting that you should proceed with caution & the process should be gradual – a too sudden & violent shock ought not to be given to public feeling & sentiment - Remember that the hope of office will secure you more support than the enjoyment of it - By the removal of a good officer of character you not only array him & his friends against you but a portion of the disinterested part of the community & if you secure the man substituted you offend twenty or more disappointed expectants - As regards yourself & the strength & stability of your administration it is a losing game unless managed with consummate skill & judgment and yet to a certain extent it must & ought to be done & especially where influential politicians hold office which afford them power to annoy you & your friends - Pardon my freedom in making these remarks which are merely intended to guard you

13809

against the importunities of members of congress & others who are more engrossed with their little selfish & electioneering projects than zeal for *your* fame or the success of your administration - You should bear in mind that a large portion of the members of congress have less moral weight & political influence than many of their constituents - such I know to be the case in relation to the members from Kentucky - most of them have good managing electioneering sense & local popularity but none have extensive weight & influence in the state - not more than one in twenty probably in one hundred are office holders or office hunters & you have been placed in power not by the aspiring politicians & busy partisans but by the affections & confidence of the great body of the people who feel no other concern than that the government may be administered by the man of their choice & upon just & honest principles - Elevated like

Washington by the will of the nation ra-ther than party ~~for your~~ patriotism & distinguished public services you should look to the moral force & sound intelligence of the country for support & not to the mere creatures of party - the sound sense & intelligence of the people is the only rock upon which a great public man can build a lasting fame, every other foundation is temporary & evanescent - Policy however requires him to be mindful to a certain extent of mere partisans and while on this subject permit me to call your attention to ~~[illegible]~~ our vice com D. Bang Esqr who deserves nothing from me & but little from you - He & his friends have lost us the state administration & had nearly lost you the state - He is not fit for any station which requires

13810

great intellectual force or moral firmness but he is a gentleman in his deportment & amiable in his private relations - He is nearly insolvent & has the sympathies of many of the new court men & is more ~~[illegible]~~ a favourite with them than any other - They want something done for him & as a measure of policy I would gratify them to a reasonable extent - give him the attorneyship for this district if vacant or make him Governor of Arkansas & public sentiment might bear his being sent to some of the South american states - Of our senators I will say nothing - you know them - Dick Johnson & his family connections & the generally, although very wild & violent occasionally in politics they are warm hearted & efficient - Governor Metcalf & some other of Clay's friends are I think endeavouring to separate them from your other friends here Let me advise you to treat old

Dick & his brother John T. Johnson also voted for you with friendship & affection - Henry Daniel is a bold efficient man in his quarter - Thomas P. Moore is an efficient man of sense & management & although he has not much moral weight & has not done for you one tenth part of what is pretended, yet he has fought the battle with zeal & boldness - he regards neither truth nor principle to carry his point. - as a matter of policy I advise you to treat him as well as you can - but dont give him too much influence with you - Charles Wickliffe ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ & has done his duty - he is a cool calculating man to whom I stand indifferent - Chilton shoots at random now & then but has good popular talents - of the rest of our delegation it is unnecessary to speak - It will be well if they can be elected whole with you -

13811

I fear that our members in relation to me may be influenced by ambitious men from other states. In this I may be mistaken. I am sorry to send this letter in my own hand writing as it may give you more trouble to read it than it is worth. Please to consider

Jno Pope (Confidential)
& to be answered
carefully
[illegible] Jackson
Feb 19th 1829
Candidate for the appt
of Judge in the place
of Trimble decd
to be filed with my
private papers

it a substitute for a free confidential conversation & when you have read it I would prefer that you should commit it to the flames. Permit me to tender to you assurances of my respect & sincere regard — John Pope

My dear Sir

This will be handed to you by Mr Townsend of the City of New York a gentleman of science & much private worth.

I take the liberty of introducing him to your favourable consideration —

Very cordially
Yours
M V Buren

Albany Feby 23d 1829

Genl Jackson

13812

Mr Van Buren

Introducing

Doctor Townsend

Washington
23d Feby. 1829

My dear Sir,

Aware that your time must necessarily be very much occupied, I would not now break in upon it, but that the object I have in view, as you will perceive, must be effected, before the Old Chief writes his Inaugural address. If you will run your eye over an article in the enclosed paper, headed the "New Cabinet," written by a personal friend of mine, you will see it is the desire of the writer of the article, who is the Organ of the Democratic party of the State, at Harrisburg, that Genl. Jackson should be ~~again~~ a candidate for reelection. I have heard from him on the subject, and he is extremely anxious that Genl. Jackson should not, in his Inaugural address, decline a reelection, but is afraid to approach him on the subject, at the same time wishing that I could let him know it, by some means or other. I yesterday recd. a letter from my Father, a Senator in the Penna Legislature, to nearly the same effect. Under the hope that Genl. Jackson may not revert

to

to the Subject in his Inaugural address, I at the same time could not presume to say a word on the subject to him, directly, but have taken the liberty to drop you the paper, with what I have informed you, and request you, if you think it would be decorous or proper, to let him know the sentiments and wishes of his original friends in my native State. I must rely on your own judgement to decide whether there is anything improper in this request, and if you think there would be, to attribute it to the zeal of some of the Genls warmest supporters.

In great haste,
I remain Yr. fd. & Servt.
John H Houston

A. J. Donaldson Esqr.

Mr Houston
enclosing a pub.
on the cabinet
Feb 1 1829

A. J. Donaldson Esqr

13815

Dr. Sir }

Boxding, King George Cty, Va. Feby 25th 1829

This will be handed you by my much valued friend & County man Dr. Old Ham who goes to the City entirely to see the Man whom he with his Countrymen delights so much to honor, and to witness the inauguration of a President. The deserved standing of the Doctor in his profession, the influence he maintains in Society, his Virtues as a man & the zeal he displayed in the advancement of your Election will, I am confident, induce you to excuse the liberty I take in introducing him to you at this moment, when you are so much thronged with Visitors, and occupied with the public concerns; This however is a portion of the tax that the great men have to pay in receiving the greetings & congratulations of their grateful country men.

Any Attentions you may have it in your power to pay him at this moment, will be considered as an additional mark of the friendly consideration you have always manifested to me; If you knew his worth as I do, you would extend them to him on his own Account. That your Administration may realise to our Country the earnest & sanguine Wishes of your Country men & friends, is the earnest & devout prayer of your friend

Townsh S. Dade

13816

Genl
Andrew Jackson

Dr.
Oldham

City of
Washington, D.C.

F. G. S. Dade
Introductory

Dear Allan Pittsburgh Feb. 25. 1829.

I have just learned incidentally that some of the politicians who have professed to act with Mr. Baldwin in the late political contest, have propagated a report, that it "was only in the year 1827 that he declared himself the advocate of Genl. Jackson's claims to the Presidency."—

I do not know how far such representation or rather such mis-representation may have extended, but for fear it may have an unfavourable effect upon the mind of the General as far as it relates to Mr. Baldwin & to do him justice, I should be glad if you would acquaint him with the following facts, which came under my own knowledge. 1st. That it was thro' Mr. Baldwin's instrumentality that the General was first nominated for that high station in the State of Pennsylvania. 2d. That ever since that period he has to my certain knowledge been the firm, able, uniform & consistent friend to the General's election.

13818

3.ly That because he would not condescend to go all lengths with some of the most violent politicians of the day, they have resolved upon doing him all the injury in their power, & to accomplish the means have not been very scrupulous about the means.

From an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Baldwin of near twenty years standing, I believe I knew as much of his mind as any person living. He had no reserves, & I am certain he entertained no opinion on politics or political economy, with which I was not fully acquainted.— Indeed I may fairly say that with the exception of the consideration of the Generals' kindness to your family, I owed the first favourable impressions of his character to Mr. B.— That the Generals' conduct since then has excited in my mind increasing admiration & esteem, I need not now inform you, & I should exceedingly regret that any false representation of the views & conduct of my friend should lessen him in the Generals' esteem.—

I am Dear Allan yr. affec.ly
B Bakewell

Maple Grove Feb. 25th 1829

Dear Friend,

My Father in Law viewing it as a matter of importance to Mr Baldwin (who has no knowledge of this letter) that his character should not suffer from false statements; I take the liberty to forward his letter for your inspection. Mr [illegible]kewell has no desire to interfere in your selections of those with whom you would wish to act, but he views it as a matter of simple justice that one who has been your tried friend should not be misrepresented by those who if they were weighed in the balances would be found wanting. We are all well - Mrs C joins in tender regards to you & all friends -

Yrs with affn.

A D Campbell

13819

Mr Bakewell and
Mr Campbell
in support of
Mr Baldwin
Marietta —
Pittsburgh

Gen. Andrew Jackson,
City of Washington

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } Feby 26th 1829

PAY to Edward Livingston **or bearer,**

One hundred & thirty three **dollars,** $\frac{}{100}$

133. **DOLLS.** $\frac{00}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

13819-a

Dear Sir, Philadelphia February 28. 1829.

We arrived here last night; & I will candidly confess, that at one time I had resolved not to trouble you with my advice;—but when I came to reflect, that you now were more in want of a candid & sincere friend than ever, I gave up my punctilios, & determined to let you hear from me.— It has occurred to me, that you must have placed your confidence in some one, to an extent not warranted by the fallibility of the human heart; & that the person so much confided in, is less solicitous for your glory, than his own advancement. Look about you, my dear Sir, & see if none such are not favoured with too much of your confidence!— You may have had a friend as Andrew Jackson; but believe me it is very difficult, as President of the U.S., to have a true one.— I did intend to write you a long letter, but the enclosed reflections, which are cut from the Philada. Gazette, a paper that has been your steady friend, will supercede what I designed to say. It is worthy of your marked attention. I respond cordially to all its sentiments; & be assured, my dear Sir, that none but a disinterested friend, could have written, or could respond to such sentiments; which emanate from the heart of the Bishop of Geneva.— The article that precedes it, was written by the Editor of the paper, a Mr. Gouge.— Excuse this frank letter, & believe me with high consideration, Your friend & Servt.,

S. Simpson

13820

PHIL
22

General
Andrew Jackson

Washington City
D.C.

S. Simpson's
friendly letter

Circleville Feb. 28. 1829.

Dear Sir,

I wish to inform you, that I have made particular enquiry as to the family of my lamented friend DeWitt Clinton, with a view to turn your attention to them. All of them, appear to be provided for, except the eldest son, Charles A. Clinton. He is by profession a lawyer, and about 30 years of age, has received a liberal education, studied law regularly, and has practised law several years. The Profession is crowded, and his friends have procured for him, the appointment of clerk of the city court; an office, which confines him to the city and does not afford him a competent support. I have ascertained, that neither he nor his friends feel anxious to obtain any high station for him, at present, and that they would be perfectly satisfied with the office of Dist. Atty. for the southern district of New York, for which he is fully competent.

John Duer Esq. is the present incumbent, whose history is briefly as follows, viz. He was bred up in a federal, aristocratic family, and continued to be openly on that side, until after the close of the war of 1812, when he, and James Hamilton, Verplanck and others, to the number of 40 or more, pretended to dissolve the federal party; and from the most violent, persecuting federalists, became as violent persecuting Bucktails and Duer, true to the principles in which he was bred, supported Adams in 1824 and ever since, with great violence and virulence, assailing your character on all occasions in a tone and to an extent exceeded by none.

My Dear Sir, such men can have no sympathies in common with us, the old republicans, and I am satisfied, that altho' Verplank, James Hamilton et alii, who were once federalists & turned around to the Bucktails together, may feel some sympathy for Mr. Duer, yet I do not believe that one Democrat, in New York state, wishes Duer continued in office, nor do I believe one would object to the appointment of Charles A. Clinton in his stead. If I knew that Duer would be removed, and I know he ought to be removed, I would advise Col. Clinton's friends to apply for the appointment forthwith, for him. On the whole, I hope and fervently pray, that some honorable place may be given to Mr. Clinton. It will produce a great deal of good, every where, and no harm. History will do justice to your motives in making such an appointment, and the present age will applaud it. I have thus, to the best of my poor ability, discharged a debt of gratitude due to my deceased friend, and to yourself.

Col. David Robb, member of the Senate of this state, has written to me the enclosed letter, which in your possession, will not injure him, and I have forwarded it. Col. R. was the first man, that came out for you, in Guernsey co. O. in 1823, I think, and to him and his unceasing labors we are indebted for the support you obtained in that county. Col. R. publishes a newspaper, "the Guernsey Times" at Washington, Guernsey county Ohio. From long conversations with him, at Columbus, recently, I suppose, that if a few advertisements could be sent to him for insertion in this paper, by members of your cabinet, he would be satisfied — some little notice from Gen. Jackson,

Washington 1st March 1829

Sir

I had the honor of enclosing to Genl Jackson a few days ago two letters to Mr Calhoun, one written by Col Monroe, the other by Mr Wirt. Wishing to use them on a particular occasion, can I beg the favor of you to enclose them to me thro' the post office of this place. Be pleased to excuse the trouble I give you.

With great respect
I am Sir
Yr obedt Servt
Alexander Scott

13823

Alexander Scott
asking for two
letters enclosed to
Genl Jackson, one
by Mr Monroe to
Mr Calhoun, and the
other by Mr Wirt to
Mr C.

Andrew J Donelson Esqr
President

1829

Mr Donelson Before you copy the message about the Surveys from the President to Congress, some alteration should be made in the Presidents communication — merely to say that there are no duplicates furnished, & hence to request the House to communicate the information to the Senate

Suppose you *bring* or send the message over, that the correction may be made respectfully

J. H. Eaton

14 Dec

13825

I have the honor to transmit herewith to the House of Representatives, a report ~~from~~ of the Secretary of War accompanying copies of surveys made in pursuance of the acts of congress passed the 30th of April 1824, and the 2d of March 1827; and to request as there are no ~~and~~ duplicates of the same prepared, that the House will communicate to the Senate the information

May 4 2 1827

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives –

I have the honor herewith to transmit to the House a report from the Secretary of War accompanying the surveys made ~~under the acts of~~ in pursuance of the acts of congress passed the 30th of April 1824 and the 2nd of March 1829

13826

1829

Fellow citizens,

About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to expreſs the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States, to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations, to manage their revenue, to command their forces and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. The principles of action by which I shall endeavour to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congreſs, I shall keep steadily in view the limintations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and, in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the seperate states, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue, that searching operation in all governments, is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours, and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Unde every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observence of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt — the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence — and because it will counteract that tendency to publi and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures should be equally favoured; and that perhaps, the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them, that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement and the diffusion of ~~[illegible]~~ knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free Governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political

political experience which teaches, that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed in distant climes, our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dockyards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable *aegis*. Partial injuries, and occasional mortifications, we may be subjected to, but a million of armed free-men, possessed of ~~with~~ the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards the Indian Tribes, within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our Government and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of Reform – which will require particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment; and have placed, or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavour to select men whose diligence and talents will insure, in their respective stations, able and faithful cooperation – depending for the advancement

advancement of the public service, more on the ability and zeal of the public officers than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence, to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. A firm reliance also, on the goodness of that power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country, the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

Genl Jackson's
Inaugural.
Addreſs
Mar. 4th - 1829

1829

Fellow Citizens

About to enter upon the duties to which as
President of the United States I have been called by the voluntary suffrages of my country, I avail myself of this occasion to express
the deep and heartfelt gratitude with which a testimonial of such
distinguished favor has been received. To be elected under the circumstances which have marked the recent contest of opinion
to administer the affairs of a government deriving all its powers
from the will of the people – a government whose vital principle
is the right of the people to control its measures, and whose only
object and glory are the equal happiness and freedom of all the
members of the confederacy, cannot but penetrate me with
the most powerful and mingled emotions of thanks, on the
one hand, for the honor conferred on me, and on the other, of
solemn apprehensions for the safety of the great and important interests committed to my charge.

Under the weight of these emotions, unaided by any
confidence inspired by past experience, or by any
strength derived from the conscious possession of powers
equal to the station, I confess, fellow citizens, that I approach
it with trembling reluctance. But my country has
willed it, and I obey; gathering hope from the reflection
that the other branches of the Govt. with whom the constitutional
will associate me, will yield those resources of patriotism
and intelligence, by which the administration may
be rendered useful, and the honor and independence of
be guarded from encroachment,

that the other branches of the go
will associate me, will yield those resources of patriotism
and intelligence, by which the administration may
be rendered useful, and the honor and independence of
our widely extended Republic guarded from encroachment;
but above all, trusting to the smiles of that overruling
providence, "in the hollow of whose hand," is the destiny
of nations, for that animation of common council and
harmonizing effort, which ~~will~~ shall enable us to steer the
Bark of liberty, through every difficulty.

In the present stage of our history, it will not be
expected of me on this occasion to enter into any detail
of the first principles of our government. The achievements
of our fathers, our subsequent intercourse with each other,
the various relations we have sustained with the other
powers of the world, and our present attitude at home,
exhibits the practical operations of these principles, all
of which are comprised in the sovereignty of the
people. This is the basis of our system, and to its se-
curity from violation and innovation must our practice
and experience as a government be dedicated. To the admi-
nistration of my illustrious predecessors I will be permitted to
refer as mirrors, not so much for the measures which

may be demanded by the present state of the country, but as applications of the same principles to the various exigencies which have occurred in our history, and as shedding light upon those which may hereafter arise. It is thus the great moral race we are running, connects us with the past, and is tributary to the events which are to come: thus, that every period of our government is useful to that which follows, not as the source of principles ~~[illegible]~~, but as guides on that sacred fountain to which we must often go for the refreshment of our laws, and the invigoration of the public morals. It is from this source that we derive the means of congratulating ourselves upon the present free condition of our country, and build our hopes for its future safety. In fine, fellow citizens, this is the bulwark of our liberties.

Among the various and important duties that are confided to the President, there are none of more interest than that which requires the selection of his officers. The application of the laws, and the management of our ~~rel~~ relations with foreign powers, form the chief object of an Executive, and are as essential to the welfare of the union as the laws themselves. In the discharge of this trust it

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the demand for recollecting that in a free government the demand for moral qualities should be made superior to that of talents. In other forms of government where the people are not regarded as composing the sovereign power, it is easy to perceive that the safeguard of the empire consists chiefly in the skill by which the monarch can wield the bigoted acquiescence of his subjects. But it is different with us. Here the will of the people, prescribed in a constitution of their own choice, controuls the service of the public functionaries, and is interested more deeply in the preservation of those qualities which ensures fidelity and honest devotion to their interests.

Provisions for the national defence form another

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as possible the qu

recollecting that in a free government the demand
moral qualities should be made superior to that of talents. In other forms of government where the people are not regarded as composing the sovereign power, it is easy to perceive that the safeguard of the empire consists chiefly in the skill by which the monarch can wield the bigotted acquiescence of his subjects. But it is different with us. Here the will of the people, prescribed in a con=
=stitution of their own choice, controuls the service of the public functionaries, and is interested more deeply in the preservation of those qualities which ensures fidelity and honest devotion to their interests.

Provisions for the national defence form another class of duties for the Representatives of the people, and as they stand in delicate connection with the powers of the general & state Governments when understood to embrace the protection of our own labour, merit the most serious consideration. Legislation for this object encouraging the production of those articles which are essential in the emergencies of war, & to the independence of the nation seems to me to be sanctioned by the constitution as lawful & just. The general safety was the great motive for the confederation of the states, and never could have been

effected without conferring on the Federal Government the
power to provide those internal supplies which constitute
the means of war, and which if left to the ordinary operations
of commerce, might be withheld at a time when we most
Judicious Tariff imposing duties
needed them. ~~a protection~~ high enough to ensure us
against this calamity will always meet with my hearty
cooperation. But beyond this point, legislation effecting
the natural relations of the labour of the States are ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ irreconcilable to the objects of the Union, and
threatening to its peace and tranquility.

Recollecting that all the states are equal in sovereignty,
and in claims to the benefits accruing from the confederation, upon the federal principle of providing by
taxation for the wants of the Government, it seems
Just that the expenditures should be distributed regard
being first ~~had~~ paid to the national debt, and the appropriation
for the support of the Government, and safety of the union
The necessity of conforming more closely to this principle
is illustrated by the dissatisfaction which the expenditures
for the purposes of improvement has already created in
several of the states. The operation of the principle, as fixed
on this equitable basis, will give to the states the fiscal
prosperity of the nation, and secure harmony by removeing the grounds of jealousy.

Between the powers granted to the general government, and those reserved to the states and the people, it is
to be regretted that no line can be so obviously drawn as
that all shall understand alike its boundaries - there will
be a territory between them which must be governed by the
good sense of a nation always ready to resist oppression, and
too high minded to forget the rights of the minority. It
is the inheritance of that sentiment of conciliation, and
spirit of compromise which gave us the constitution, and
which is to enable us in the progress of time to amend such
defects in the system as experience may detect. Fully
sensible of the necessity which I shall have for the exercise
of this spirit on the part of my fellow citizens, I shall
notice with pleasure an unreserved examination of the
measures of my administration, and shall be the last
to cry out treason against those who interpret differently
in the policy, or powers of the government.
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Some of the topics which shall engage my earliest attention as intimately connected with the prosperity of our beloved country, are, the liquidation of the national debt- the introduction and observance of the strictest economy in the disburse-ments of the Government, a judicious tariff, combined with a fostering care of commerce & agriculture, and regulatio by the principles before adverted to; a strict respect for State rights and the maintenance of State sovereignty as the best check of the tendencies to consolidation, and the distribution of the surplus revenue amongst the States according to the apportionment of representation, for the purposes of education & internal improvement, except where the subjects are entirely national.– With the accomplishment of these objects I trust the memorials of our national blessings may be multiplied, and the scenes of domestic labour be made more animating and happy.

1829

Fellow Citizens

About to undertake the arduous duties ~~[illegible]~~ I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they confer, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is a zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service, and their good. to promote the happiness & prosperity of my country

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution it will devolve on me (for a stated period) to execute the laws of the United States, to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations, to manage their revenue, to command their forces, and by communications to the Legislature, from time to time, to suggest the means whereby to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to indicate.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadfastly in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or shall arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those Sovereign members of our union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves with those they have granted to the Confederacy.

The management of the public revenue, that searching operation in all governments, is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours, and it will of course demand no inconsiderable share of ~~[illegible]~~ official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or shall arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

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Counteract

that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure by the government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress for the specific appropriation of public money, and in the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper protection of the subjects of impost with a view to the collection of the revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the constitution was formed, requires, that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures should be equally favored; and that the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them, that may be found essential to our national independence.

The subjects of internal improvement and of popular education, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the federal Government, are of high importance! After liquidating the national debt the national income will probably exceed the ordinary expenses of Government, in which event the apportionment of the surplus revenue among the states according to the ratio of their representation for these purposes, will be a fair, federal, and a useful disposition of it. Every member of the Union, in peace and in War, will be benefitted by the improvement of our inland navigation, and the construction of highways in the several states. and the Representative principle, upon the virtue of which our State and federal governments are founded, can reach its __maximum__ value, only by a wide and efficacious diffusion of instruction – knowledge and power being in this respect coincident qualities.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free Governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The among the states according to the ratio of their representation for these purposes, will be a fair, federal, and a useful disposition of it. Every member of the Union, in peace and in War, will be benefitted by the improvement of our inland navigation, and the construction of highways in the several states. and the Representative principle, upon the virtue of which our state and federal governments are founded, can reach its *Maximum* value, only by a wide and efficacious diffusion of instruction – knowledge and power being in this respect coexistent qualities.

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are so plainly prescribed by prudence that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for insisting on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which in the present state of our intelligence and population ~~must~~ cannot but render us invincible. As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending; and as long as it is worth defending a patriotic - disciplined & well directed militia will cover it with an impenetrable aegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of ~~armed~~ intelligent & virtuous freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this national safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

A humane and considerate attention to the rights and the wants of the Indian tribes within our limits, consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people; it will be my sincere and constant desire to observe. A just and liberal policy is due to their dependent situation, and to our national character.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men to office whose talents and integrity will insure in their respective stations, able and faithful cooperation — depending for the advancement of the public service, more on the ability and virtue of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me often to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the Indian tribes government, and the feelings of our people; it will be my sincere and constant desire to observe. A just and liberal policy is due to their dependent situation, and to our national character.

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my

fellow citizens generally:— [illegible] A firm reliance on the goodness of that power, whose providence mercifully protected our national [illegible] infancy, and has upheld since, our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country, the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.—

Inaugural addrss
as delivered—

March 4th 1829

Respected Friends. Your affectionate
address awakens sentiments and
recollections which I feel with sin
=cerity, and cherish with pride.
To have around my person, at the
moment of undertaking the most
solemn of all duties to my country
the companions of the immortal
Washington, will afford me satisfaction
and grateful encouragement. That
by my best exertions, I shall be able
to exhibit more than an imitation
of his patriotic labours, a sense of
my own imperfections, and the reve=
=rence I entertain for his virtues
forbid me to hope.

To you, respected friends, the survivors
of that heroic band, who followed him
so long & so valiantly in the path of
glory, I offer my sincere thanks- and to
heaven my prayers that your remain
=ing years may be as happy as your
toils & your lives have been illus=
=trious

13827

Copy of Genl
Jacksons
addreſs to the
Rev. officers
on the 4th March
1829

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } March 5th 18 29

PAY to Richard K Call **or bearer,**

One Hundred **dollars,**
$\overline{100}$

$100 **DOLLS.** $\overline{100}$

13829

Andrew Jackson

R. K. Call

Ohio River } Steam Boat
9th March 1829

Dear Sir,

I have nothing to prevent me from congratulating you & the Country upon the manner in which you acted the part afsigned you on the 4th — I am happy to find that in all difficulty & trial you fill the measure of your own honor & your Countrys glory — I brought with me your inaugural addrefs & it was sought read with avidity — the friends were pleased with its concisenefs and dignified energy — It manifested to them a determination for fewer words & more action — The opposers ob=served a respectful silence: It is my opinion that there is an inclination

13880

in the great body of the people to support you — I discovered some disposition, generally, to find fault or rather to express disappointment in the Cabinet. But confidence however, in your judgement, produces perfect acquiescence & to judge the tree by its fruits. I think you have a strong, high minded amiable & honorable Cabinet; a business Cabinet; & for such chiefs of department the Country has been suffering — I hope, now, the central committee of the dist. will not be known any longer, as an association, whatever may be their individual worth — I find the existence of that committee, the canvass being over, gives offence to friends as well as foes. The people People say that

that you stand in no need of any
organized body to sustain you, or
to enlighten your councils, or to
give you information upon which
to form correct opinions of men
& things — I was very apprehensive
when I left the City that Judge McLean
entertained
~~evinced~~ some fears as to his position
& was rather desirous to leave his
department, if you would make
him the judge — I hope however he
has not changed his position —
he is a most excellent officer &
Every where I find great confidence
expressed in him as head of a department

I hope you may look at his situation
with kindness — if it should so
turn out that he may not in the
application of your rules intend

13831

it to some cases supposed to be embraced by them. It is natural to suppose the state of case, arising partly from the peculiar situation in which he has been heretofore placed. I again repeat that even at this distance from the seat of Empire the central Committee is odious & let it not be thrown as a body to Genl. Jackson. I have been your friend in good & in evil report, & as I am, so like a plain blunt man, I speak. I have not left you, in seven troubles & so far as I have any power I shall not leave you in the seventh, as was expected.

As ever yours.

Rh. M. Johnson

Wellsburgh Brooke County Va March 10th 1829

Dear Sr

I hope you will pardon the freedom in a stranger in addressing a few Lines to you: Especially: when I inform you: that I am an old revelutionist: one of your warmest friends: and an induvidual of the ~~of~~ near 200-000 freemen which I hope have taught congress a Lesson not soon to be forgotten: some twenty years ago I had the pleasure of takeing Breakfast with you at a Hotell in the villedge of genava: I did flatter myself that I should again had the pleasure of a short interview with you as you passed up the ohio river to Pittsburgh but as the Boat barely touched at the shore I had no opperlunity of seeing you; I must inform that your friends are much plased with you; on account of your refuseing to recived publick addresses publick Dinners and other publick perade: on your way to City washington: I have ever thought it very improper conduct in the citizens of these united states so to act; and that no truly wise man could have any pleasure in receving such flattering useless and pompous perade how ever it might tickle the voletile fancy of a Frenchman; we know we had a circle of such perade not many years since; but I am informed that genl La Fiatte did not approve of such conduct and to his honour be it spoken; your truly and Exempleary conduct relative to these matters have imboldened me;(not by way of Dictating) but only to call to your consideration an other kind of perade Viz what is commonly called the Presidents levee I never was at one of these kind of meetings but I am informed by those who have been spectators at such a place that it is the most useless and unnessary and unmeaning assemblge on Earth I do not know how or when or by whom they ware introdused I have thought that such a perade: was antirepublican in its nature banefull in its consequnces and of bad precident to the nation Court Ettiquett and pompous perade in my humble opinon are not congenial with Republican government: when I consider the privations hardships and dangers that our forefathers and many that are yet Living have indured in setling the colinies under the monarcy in setling the western and souther states and teritories and above all when I think of the year 1776 and of many occurences in those times; a small Brokendown army not properly supplied with the municions of war Clothing or provitions Marching on the frost till their footsteps might be traced by the Blood ~~on~~ issuing from the gashes made in their naked feet: togather with the sufferings of our armies during the Last war: an the massacree and murder of fronteir settlements; I say when I contrast these Events and the genious of republican government: with the court at Washington City; (perhaps the most pompous court on Earth) I conclude that (there is much room and much need of reform; your friends: are much pleased: with the selection; of your Cabinet: Even your Enimies have little fault to find Dear sir you will looked up to by your friends for retrenchment and reform of abuses: and I feel confident that they will not be Disappointed as you have never been in the habit of Doing Business by the halves; your Enimies cannot attribute it to covetousness or or penuriousness as Every offical of your whole Life gives unequi=vocal Evidence that such charges are falce: Be aware of the old federal faction (or I would say more properly if speaking in the tecnical terms of the revolution) the old Tory faction: I have been watching them ever since the days of Jno. Adams the first they are now throughout these united states ~~[illegible]~~ Lying Like snaks in the grass; and I do firmly believe that they have done more serious injury to these states than all forreign Enimies: be assured that they would ruen your admistaton blast your character and Blow you to attoms if in their power but why should I further add ~~[illegible]~~ believeing that you are fully apprised of these matters; and been thinking of reform in more instances then I am able to point out; do not attribute my freedom to arigance but to friendship: from your fellow citizen and well wisher

most Respectfully
Jno. Brown

To genl. A Jackson
president of the united
states of the great republick
of North america

Free

To his Excellency genl. Andrew Jackson
— Washington City

Wellsburg
March 13

Virginia
Mr Mason an
old Revolutionary
soldier — a friend
by letter — worth
reading —
1827
Private

Office of Bank U States, }
Washington, } March 10th 1829

PAY to Andrew Jackson Jr — or bearer,

Five Hundred dollars dollars, $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$500 DOLLS. $\frac{}{100}$

13834

Mrs Katherine Morgan tenders her acknowledgements to General Jackson for the ring (handed by his son) containing a lock of hair which once adorned the "dear partner of his bosom" – The gift is received with feelings of grateful sensibility "as a memento of the respect and affection entertained for her" by the best of women; and with prayers to Heaven that no subsequent act of her life will cause her to forfeit "the high regard for her character" which the ~~the~~ General has so kindly expressed, and which she so highly estimates.

Washington City

March 11th – 1829

13835

Mrs C. Morgan letter
acknowledging the
receipt of a Mourning
ring set with my dear
departed wifes hair
as a momento of the
regard she had for
Mrs Morgan —

Genl Jackson
Present

march-12th 1829

Respected and most excelent Presedent having suffered the loss of 8000 acres of Land purchased AD 1806 sold by virtue of acts of Congress passed the 14 day of July 1798 and on the 3 of March 1804, Under limitations liable to Redemption. For a Certain pereiod the limitation having expired the deed was given to Wm Scott the purchaser Who transferred the same tittle he had from Government to me by In-denture bearing date 29 of november 1806 I explored the land & Searched the records paid taxes &c in 1807 & 1808 there apeared to be a Clear tittle and Good land I made preperation for improving in AD 1810 I made a Jurney from Cazenovia (in the State of Newyork to Sharpn County in Virginia where the land was Situate. [illegible] I surveyed the Land and found Several Families placed on the out lines of it Who altho they had no tittle for the lan they war on disputed my tittle and said there was an older tittle to the land given to Reechard Smyth I was driven to the needessety of making another Search of Records in the same office that I Searched in 1807 and found that their was a record of the same Land Surveyed to Richard Smyth I was necessiated to abandon my Object of improving being threatened and Overpowered by those who had the possession. I had obtained a Patent for an Invention of my own Machinery in 1809 Went to Ohio where I made sum progress in dessposing of Certain teretorial rights wherein to use my Patent Whilst I resided in Ohio I imployed my time in the Study of ~~Scripture~~ names aranged in alphabeticle order having the English defination to Which I added the Chapter and verse in which each name was found with a veiw to enable Persons on Search of Scripture Characters to turn to them without deffeculty I prosecuted the Studdy Untill I arived at the Chronicles

13837

In the year AD 1811 in the month of June I being in Marettie Being aposed by the Virgenia Land Jobers and Fendeng an oposition in Relegious sentements I was obliged to abonder the Studees haveng prehaps more then half accomplisht a Catelogue of Scripture names prepared for a Lexecon whereby to enable the Reader of the sacred pages to obtain his prefect with ease this study I left in Benton in the state of Newyork in possession of my Son which lieth useless to myself and the Public The oposition I met in consequence of Relegious Opinions Commenced in Massachusetts 1798 more about the time those acts of Congress was passed that impowered the sale of Land which I purchased and have suffered the Loss of I will make a few remarks on the subject I then Lived in the town of Pelham in Hampshire County in the state of Massachusetts our Parson Mathew Cazier having been dismissed from his pastoral care over us The Counsel who dismissed him proposed each of them to Give us a days preaching And whereas I Lived near the Senter of the parish the Church appointed me to entertain the preachers A preacher by the name of Parsons from Amherst Called I read in his presence a chapter Containing these words Of that day and hour knoweth no man no not the angels nor the Son but the Father onley I ask'd him to make some Coments on the text which he did but not to my satisfaction I have been ever sence persecuted by persons who have deprived me of an estate I was then in possession of a handsom Country seate Store house and handsom apartment of Goods Whowever the Principle is the better established which is founded in Scripture reason and truth Taken from the words of Jesus Christ My Father is Greater then I, I can do nothing of my Self, But whatsoever I see the Father do &c He also speaks of being raised up sanctified and sent forth, And when he speaks of Departing this life he saith If you Loved me you would rejoice that I go to the Father (Why because) the Father is greater then the he Also I have power to lay Down my life and I have power to take it again This Commandment I have also received of my Father Implying that he was under his Father

Comands to lay down his life and to take it again, But I need not cite Scriptures to my defence But premit me to remind you of a few other Scriptures which your Exc.y may read at your Leasure not by way of instruction but for reasons why I am what is Calld a Unitarean The first promise was in the Garden of Eden I will put enmity between thee and the woman and between her seed and thy seed It Shall bruise thy heade and thou Shalt bruise his heel This is allowed by all Lectoreens to be the promise of the Lord Jesus Christ The Seed of the woman The promise to Abraham was that in him and his Seed Should all the families of the earth be blessed Moses a prophet Shall the Lord your God raise up unto you &c like unto me &c John Baptist Behold the Lamb of God The apostle A mediator is not a mediator of one but God is one There is one god and one mediator between God and man the Man Christ Jesus Having but little time and being in rather a Confused Condition pardon me for not citing to the different records I Close by a Sincear hope that I may not be further persecuted for religious Sentiments altho I Cannot believe with Some of the ancients Who believe God is Compared to a Government Consisting of three Persons Or in transubstantiation Image worship and many Other tenets which I Consider inconsistent I Nevertheless Believe in a future State of rewards and punishments I believe in the personality of the son but in the Holy ghost as a Divine principle Existing in God and Coexistent with him which is defused through Christendom as the apostle Saith Know you not except you be reprobates that you are meet temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in In hast I Close this Communication Your obedient &c

James Linsey

Washington March 12th 1829

NB I Would except of any business that I Can do untill the return of next Session of Congress that would provide a Support

13838

N N

His Excy Andrew Jackson
President of the United
States

Mr James Lusay
on the subject
of his lands
P.

March 13th 1829

Of similar letters, I have rec'd recently, great numbers, not only from your friends in Ohio, but in other states, and as soon as the health of my family, will permit, I will, mention several of your friends to you, who wish to prove by me, their early, continued and faithful friendship towards yourself. In complying with their several requests, I do but perform a duty towards yourself and them, though it costs me both time and money, and is without any personal benefit to myself or family.

In this state, great caution is necessary, and every step, at first, ought to be cautious. Fifty persons by turning around from us to our opponents in each county, would destroys us, as a party, perhaps, forever. Every officer of the U.S. government, 4 postmasters, excepted, are against us — every officer of the state government (civil ones) Secy of state, keeper of the Penitentiary (a brother of J. McL. and like him, on both sides. and 3 judges of common Pleas, excepted, are all all opposed to us!! One single bad appointment, to start upon, (and every one is such an one, where the applicant has gone around for signers, like Hayward, and co. and Ohio is lost to us. Spare us, My Dear Sir, awhile — send home the hosts around you, from Ohio, who would ruin all, to gratify their unholy ambition. April or May will be early enough, to begin on Ohio. If possible, I will visit the city in April or May and bring with me, the sense of your friends, in this state, as to appointments and removals. Wishing you Sir, success in your arduous and Herculean labors and many, very many years of happiness, without alloy. I am, Dear Sir, Yours ever

Gen. Andrew Jackson, the People's President Esq

Caleb Atwater

13839

Feb. 26th 1829
Caleb Atwater —
Political
P.

CIRCLEe
MAR. 13
O

Free

Gen. Andrew Jackson
President of the
United States
Washington, city.

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, March 18th 1829

PAY to A J Donelson ~~or bearer~~,

Seven hundred & fifty dollars, $\frac{}{100}$

750. **DOLLS.** $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

13840

Andrew J Donelson

Copy of Letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Mastr. Comdr. Wm. B. Shubrick- Dated
Navy Department
18. March 1829

You are hereby appointed to the command of the U.S. Sloop of War Natchez now at New York, and you will proceed in that Ship, with all practicable despatch to the Island of Cuba, using your utmost vigilance & energy, by a strict examination of the Creeks & inlets on the Coast, to discover and bring into the United States, for punishment, the perpetrators of the atrocious act of Piracy recently committed upon an American Veſsel near to the port of Matanzas.-

The utmost reliance is placed on the zeal which you will manifest in the discharge of this duty; and you will, after its performance, which may be effected in the course of five or six weeks, return to the harbor of New York; whence you will immediately announce your arrival, with a report of your cruise to the Department.—

Copy of letter from the Same to the Same
Dated. Navy Department
19th March 1829

I commit to your care the Duplicate of a letter addreſsed on the 17th instant to Commr. Ridgely commanding the U.S. Naval Forces in the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico.

You will deliver it to the Commanding Officer of any Veſsel attached to that Squadron with whom you may meet.—

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Commdr. Isaac Chauncey Dated

Navy Department
19th March 1829

Mastr. Comdt. Wm. B. Shubrick has been appointed to the Command of the U. S. Sloop of War Natchez, and it is desirable that she proceed on a Cruise to the West Indies within three days at farthest, after the receipt of this order.- You will afford all the facilities, in your power, to expedite the departure of the Ship; taking from the Receiving Vessel, and the ordinary as many men as can be spared, to aid in making up the complement.

I have directed the Commanding Naval Officers at Philadelphia and Baltimore, to send on to you ~~all~~ with all practicable despatch, in charge of competent Officers, as many men as can be conveniently detached from their respective stations.-

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Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Commr. Wm. Bainbridge - Dated

Navy Department
19. March 1829

Mastr. Comdt. Wm. B. Shubrick has been appointed to the Command of the U. S. Sloop of War Natchez.

This Ship requires a few men to make up her complement, and you will send as many to Commodore Chauncey, in charge of a competent Officer, as can be spared from the Station under your Command, and it is important that they be sent with all practicable despatch.-

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Captn. Henry E. Ballard. Dated

Navy Department
19. March 1829

A few men are required to complete the Complement of the Natchez now at New York. Mast. Comdt. Shubrick has been appointed to the command of the Ship, and you will send on without a moments delay, in charge of a competent Officer, any Seamen, or Ordinary Seamen & Landsmen, that can be spared from the station under your command.—

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Purser Wm. P. Zantzinger. Dated

Navy Department
19th March 1829

I have just received your note of this date, informing me of your failure to obtain a seat in the Stage.—

It is the wish of the President that no delay should be indulged— I must therefore urge on you the indispensable importance of a prompt compliance with the orders given.—

Copy of a letter from the same to the same.

Dated Navy Department
21. March 1829

Upon receipt of this, you will transmit to the Department, a requisition, approved by Capt. Wm. B. Shubrick, for the sum of Five thousand dollars paid to you on the 19th instant.—

Copy of letter from W. P. Zantzinger Esqr
Purser U.S. Navy to the Secretary of the Navy-
Dated Washington
19th March 1829

I have the honor to inform you, that soon after leaving your department, I proceeded to the Stage Office for the purpose of securing my seat for Baltimore in the morning, to my extreme regret, I found ~~any~~ every seat in all the Stages taken, even the Mail Cart, where I should have been willing to have taken a passage for the purpose of accomplishing your wishes, but even in this mode of conveyance the seat has been taken for three days past.-

If it is your desire I should proceed to-morrow, I see no alternative than to take a Hack.

Please give me your directions on the subject.

Be assured Sir, it will give me great pleasure to obey your orders to the fullest extent in my power

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } March 26th — 1829

PAY to Andrew Jackson, **or bearer,**

one hundred — **dollars,**

100

Andrew Jackson

100 **DOLLS.**
100

13844

Washington March 29th 29

Dear Donelson

Procrastination is said to be the thief of time — this I verily subscribe to — I have witnessed the lapse of nearly two months here & have not yet dedicated one half hour to you. — without prefacing my letter with a long & prolix apology — which for the most part are as disagreeable to the apologist as to him who has to read them — I will proceed to redeem my promise. It being enough for you to know that my silence proceeded from any thing rather than disaffection. That I well know that the engrossing attractions of Phila cannot have allowed you time to peruse a dull scroll from me. Beside the Journals of the day have furnished you with copious & minute details of every the least incident of the transactions of the political metropolis — The 4th of March 1829 which was anticipated with such intense interest by the philanthropist & patriot as pregnant with the destiny of our Repub has come & gone — having presented the sublimest spectacle that any people has ever beheld. The stigma which has been so triumphantly & vauntingly proclaimed by the crowned heads & potentates of the earth — that republics are ungrateful — is no longer a truism — at least it is not applicable to the virtue & intelligence of the American people — them has thus

never can there be a coronation bearing any similitude
to that of the Generals — In its effects it will add at least
a century to the perpetuation of our republican Institutions
— but enough of this philosophising — You were doubtless
surprised at some of the materials of the Cabinet
at the appt. of Eaton particularly — In some respects
it was unfortunate — but will prove more obnoxious
in Tennessee than else where — But I have no fear
but that in time it will prove a popular appt.
the results of his labours establishing the judicious
use of the selection. The enlightened & liberal of all
parties in every section of the Union — have hailed
the Genl. address with but one opinion as the most
lucid, sententious, & incomparable state paper
that has ever been submitted to the American
people which would not be disparaged on com-
-parison with any of the much admired produc-
-tions of the Ciceronian age. The Secy. of State reached
here two or three days since — Berrien is expected daily
so that the Executive may be considered as fairly
under headway — Never has our political ship
been launched under more favorable auspices
I will hazard nothing in predicting that she
will have a prosperous & successful cruise
encountering a little squall occasionally — but without
sustaining any injury & finally be safely moored
4 or 8 years hence as the exigencies of the State may
require — On reaching this place it was understood that
there had been a regular organised opposition with
Clay at its head — but Livingston & Dickinson's
-election — it is thought nipt it in its embryo — They
expected that they would be able to get the ascen-
dancy in the Senate & then controul the Presidents
nominations — [illegible] his [illegible]

but in this they were unfortunately disappointed
You will perceive however that Clay's voice is still
war, famine, & pestilence he is sinking himself
still lower if possible in the the depths of in-
-famy — he will render himself as contemptible
as his opposition will be futile & impotent
I thought when I sat down to write you that I would
touch lightly on politics — but have unconsciously trespassed
to long on your patience on that head — I will therefore
change the topic

Our City has been crowded to excess with strangers prin-
cipally office seekers — every new appt however took
of hundreds of disappointed applicants — so that our
streets are no longer thronged with them.
We have ~~been busy~~ gay have been continual round of gaiety
parties upon parties in quick succession, which became
very oppressive — indeed I have lost all taste for the
beau monde — after the novelty of gratification is over
they become insipid — lose all their attractions & serve
only to cloy — But I have found much to amuse
& instruct — disgust me — every variety of character is
to be found here at one of our parties — people from
every quarter of the globe — In a word we have a world
in miniature — & that strongly savoured of Sodom
& Gomorrah. — Thank heaven however there
has been a cessation of gayety & we will be permitted
to enjoy a respite until next December — when
I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Phila
here — I expect I shall spend part of the summer
with St George Tucker at Winchester Va. or at
least the Jud. is anxious that I should do so
May has made a conquest of several grave
Senators — perhaps an other Jud. perhaps a Secy of
State — so that you may readily say that she
is in high clover as we say here.

Personal letter
to Donelson
1829

March - 30th 1829

1829

Dear Sir;

I reached this place on the 23d Instant, after a very disagreeable journey, from all the effects of which I have not yet entirely recover'd. Ever since my return home, I have devoted every moment I could spare, to such an investigation of my domestic concerns and private affairs, as might enable me to form a prompt and satisfactory judgment of my situation, with a view to ascertain the propriety of complying with your kind wishes towards me. Altho' I have not yet completed this examination, yet I have progressed in it so far, as to satisfy myself, that I could not possibly justify, either to my own feelings, or to the interests and prospects of my numerous family, the acceptance of any situation, which might oblige me to leave Virginia for any length of time, and at a great distance. The obstacles which prevent me from doing so are numerous, and insurmountable, certainly during the present year; and I cannot now foresee enough of future events, to promise myself with any degree of assurance, that they will not continue for a much longer period than that to which I have referred. It becomes my duty therefore, to give you early information of my situation; and while expressing my very grateful acknowledgments, for the many evidences you have given me, of your very kind and friendly consideration, to beg of you to disregard me altogether, in the selection you may feel yourself constrained to make, of one qualified to perform such duties, as it was your wish that I should undertake. In making this communication, I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that I have labor'd for the accomplishment of your wishes, with a most sincere desire, and very anxious wish, to reconcile the duties which I owe to others, with a ready compliance with your kind solicitude in my behalf. Even the apparent difficulties which at first presented themselves, did not deter me: but after overcoming many, I at last encounter'd others, of a kind which nothing but time itself can remove. To such alone do I submit; and to these, only because in their very nature they are insurmountable by mortal means.

13847

I have now redeemed the promise which I made, when I last had the honor to converse with you upon this subject; but before I part with it, I hope you will pardon me, if I avail myself of the privilege, in which you have sometimes indulged me, of making to you some suggestions in relation to this matter, that may perhaps be found worthy of more reflection, than you have had occasion yet to bestow upon it. I present these to your own eye only, and shall speak of them with the frankness that becomes me always to use, and in that spirit of candor, which will ever dictate what I may take occasion to say to you upon any subject.

I have reason for believing, that owing either to the practices of those who have preceded you in the administration, or to some wounded pride but badly concealed, or to some other cause, which it is not worth while even to conjecture, the Statesmen of Great Britain, view your accession to the place you now hold, with no very kind feelings; and that if they do not seek to embarrass you, they will at least treat with much indifference, any overtures made by the U. S, to re-open a negotiation with them. Should this impression of mine be found to be correct, it is very obvious, that any direct offer to negociate at this time, must be productive of some mortification, if not of future mischief. The first care of our Minister therefore, should be, to remove any false impressions that may exist in England in regard to this country, and especially in respect to the views and policy of your administration. Until this object shall be accomplished, any attempt to negociate, would be much worse than useless. Even after the Minister has succeeded however, (and there is no doubt but by a prudent course he will succeed) it would be still impolitic to make any direct offer to treat, until he was assured that such an overture would be received with satisfaction, and met with cordiality. The native character of British Statesmen constitutes a very strong obstacle to the acquisition of any certain information upon this point. They are all cautious cold and reserved by nature, and must be stimulated by some excitement, before they will allow themselves to express what they really feel, and what the interests of their own Country requires that they should utter. Mere general declarations of the disposition of the U. S. to adjust with throw all the differences existing between the two countries, may not be sufficient to break the ice, with which a British statesman is always encrusted. Some more special, and therefore more powerful stimulants may be requisite, to make him move promptly, and speak decidedly. This can easily be supplied, by opening a negociation for a commercial treaty with France. Let the Minister of the U.S. in England be informed of this fact, with directions to hint at it, upon some fit occasion, in the presence of the British Minister, and my life upon it, the tone and temper of the British cabinet towards us, will be at once changed. That Cabinet will then no longer regard with indifference, our general declarations of an amicable temper towards them; but will reciprocate such declarations with an earnestness and cordiality, the very rarity of which will be a strong pledge of its sincerity. The negotiation may then be commenced, with happy auspices of its successful termination. But if commenced before, it will very probably drag on heavily, if it does not soon come to such a rupture, as may do mischief both at home and abroad— I would suggest to you then the propriety of dispatching a Minister to France, previously, or certainly simultaneously with one to Great-Britain; and the necessity of instructing the former, to open a negociation for a liberal commercial treaty with France, and to communicate freely and promptly with the latter, as to his progress in this negociation— Let the Minister to Great Britain be apprised of these instructions, before he leaves this country; and be directed to govern himself in his intercourse with the British Ministry, according to the effects they may produce, should circumstances seem to require it—

The preceding remarks will sufficiently shew, if indeed you required any such proof, that it is all-important, that the Minister to Great-Britain should be a man high in the confidence of this government, and known to the world so to be— That he should be one of much intelligence, of amiable manners, and of quick and keen observation— In one word, that he should possess not less of tact than of judgment; and of sufficient discretion to discriminate accurately and properly, when he should rely upon the one or the other of these qualities most— In casting my eye around the circle of our friends, to find one who might answer this description, I can think of none to whom it applies more truly, than to the Attorney General Mr. Berrien. His present situation marks him to the worl as one high in your confidence; and the appointment of one of your cabin will be the best pledge you can offer to Great Britain, of the zeal and sincerity of your wishes towards her— It will be quite unnecessary for me to enlarge before you upon the other qualifications of Mr. Berrien, you know him as well as I do, and will probably concur with me in opinion, that you can find no person better suited to the service which you wish performed— You can find no difficulty in filling the place of the Attorney General, altho' you will probably be much perplexed to find one better qualified than Mr. Berrien to fill the other situation—

I have felt it my duty to make these suggestions to you, under the hope, that you will not think me trespassing too far on your goodness, while offering such unasked for advice— To this let me add, that if at any time, or in any way, you may think I can be of service to you, I hope you will freely command me, under the assurance, that there is nothing which may be within my power to perform, that I will not readily do.

Norfolk.
March 20th: 1829.

With very high respect,
and much esteem and regard,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
yours very truly.

Littn: W. Tazewell

March- 30th 1829

Genl. Swift presents his Respects to the President & asks a few moments attention to the following —

Among the political persecutions of the late Administration was the exclusion of Gen. Swift from the Surveyorship of New York - Which Office he held to the satisfaction uniformly of both the Treasury Dept. & the Mercantile community of that City - as has been amply testified by the U.S. Comptroller & by the unsolicited application of the Merchants for the continuance of Genl. S. in that office. — The time when Gen. S. was superceded was one of political proscription & one of severe distress to himself — In a public communication he was accused of "Conspiracy to defraud the Community" - during this time the term of his office expired - he was informed that his re-appointment depended on the decision of the Jury by whom he was to be tried — Upon that trial he was without defence instantly & fully acquitted — The pledge was not redeemed - the Office was conferred upon a Political friend - By this act ~~my~~ His Reputation was stigmatized & ~~my~~ His family deprived of the means of subsistence, — It is the belief of the friends of Gen. S. & indeed of all others of whose opinion he has been informed, that the appropriate retribution for such injustice, & that which might reasonably be expected from the present Administration, would be Reinstatement in the Office of which he had been deprived, — Indeed his friends are of opinion that should this Administration omit to redress these wrongs it would be regarded as an admission that they had been merited. —

It may not be impertinent to the subject to state to the President, that after Gen. S. had served from early youth Twenty years in the Army, new official relations were established which rendered his continuance in the Station of Chief Engineer incompatible with his sense of Pride as a Soldier & the Rights of the Corps he commanded, — At his request President Monroe permitted him to exchange his military for a civil Commission — This Commission was then considered permanent — an act of Congress has subsequently made it quadrennial. —

City Washington
30th March 1829.

Genl Swift
P.

Genl Swift note to be attended to — considered, & if the citizens of N.Y. had come forward & supported his application for being restored to the Surveyors office, Justice would have required his restoration — This not being the case — he cannot on this application be restored —

March 31st 1829

My dear Sir

On my return from your house last evening I found the enclosed among some letters which I had not before been able to examine. Upon a careful consideration of its contents, I find it to be so evidently written for your perusal, as to make it something like a duty on my part to lay it before you; ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and I do that the more readily from an entire consciousness that you wish to hear all that may be said with decency in respect to your administration, by those interested in its

13851

succeſs. I have known Mr Ritchie long and intimately, and am well satisfied that there is not a man of purer public Spirit in the Country. The disinterestedneſs of his views, with the great ability that has characterized his paper, have given it an influence infinitely greater than any other preſs in the Union. Whatever you may think of the wisdom or justice of the opinions expreſsed by such a man, I am quite sure that they will receive from you a liberal and respectful consideration.

Not being certain from the great preſs that is made upon me that I shall be able to see to you to day, I have thought proper to enclose it, & will receive it again at your perfect leisure —

Yours affectionately

M Van Buren

March 31st 1829

The President

13852

Mr Van Burens
note 31st March
enclosing Mr
Richie accnt 31
of March 1829—

Mr Van Buren's
note 31st March
enclosing Mr
Richie's ansd 31
of March 1829—

Mr Van Burens
note 31st March
enclosing Mr
Ruckers acct 31
of March 1829—

(a copy from the original) 1829 March 31st 1829

I have read the enclosed letter with attention, and if the facts adverted to would warrant the conclusion, the objections ~~are~~ would be well founded.

There has been, as yet, no important case of removal except Genl Harrison; and I am sure if Mr Ritchie had read the instructions given to our ministers, who were sent to Panama, he must think the recall of Genl Harrison not only a prudent measure, but one which the interest of the Country makes indispensably necessary. I have referred to the case of Genl Harrison only, because I cannot suppose ~~he~~ Mr Ritchie has any allusion to the Auditors & Comptroller, who were dismissed, not so much on account of their politics, as for the want of moral honesty.

The Gentleman who has been selected to ~~fill~~ supply the place of Genl Harrison is, I believe, as well qualified, if not better, than any other ~~man~~ who would have undertaken the mission to that Country.

I would advise the answering of Mr Ritchie's letter; and in the most delicate manner, to put him upon his guard with respect to letter writers from Washington. The letter he has extracted from, instead of being from my *friend*, must be from some disappointed office hunter — one who merely *professes* to be my friend; or perhaps, from a friend of Mr Clay in disguise.

13853

How could this letter writer know what changes were to be made? — How can he pretend to foretell, without knowing who are to be appointed, that the changes will be injurious to the public interest? You may assure Mr Richie that his Washington correspondent knows nothing of what will be the course of the President in appointments or he would have known that the President has not, nor will he ever make any appointment but with a view to the public good and the security of the fiscal concerns of the Nation. He never has, nor will he appoint a personal friend to office, unless by such appointment, he knows the Public will be faithfully served. I cannot suppose Mr Richie would have me proscribe my friends, merely because they are "so" ~~my friends~~. If my personal friends are qualified and patriotic why should I not be permitted to bestow a few offices on them? For my own part I can see no well founded objection to it. In my Cabinet it is well known that there is but one man with whom I have had an intimate and particular acquaintance, tho' they are all of them my friends, and in whom I have the greatest confidence. But even if it were as Mr Richie supposes, I have only followed the examples of my illustrious predecessors Washington and Jefferson. They took from their own State, bosom friends and placed them in their Cabinets. Not only this, but Genl. Washington went even further – besides placing two of his friends from Virginia near him, he brought into his Cabinet Genl Hamilton with whom, if possible, he was upon more friendly and intimate terms than I am with any member of my Cabinet. I have drawn your attention to these facts because I apprehend that our friend Richie had not reflected upon the subject, or he would not have suffered himself to be so easily alarmed. I have, I assure you, none of those fears and forebodings which appear to disturb the repose of Mr. Richie and his Washington correspondent. I repeat, it would be well for you to write to him and endeavour to remove his apprehension of difficulty and danger. Say to him, that before he condemns the Tree, he ought to wait and see its fruit. The people expect reform – they shall not be disappointed; but it must be *judiciously* done, and upon *principle*. yrs respectfully

signed A. Jackson

Mr Van Buren – March 31st 1829

13854

Copy of a note
to Mr Van Buren
March 31st 1829

(Private)

Mr Tazewell declines the mission to England – makes professions of great regard &c. for the Presidt

1829

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

President of the United States

Washington

R VA MAR 31

13855

Washington April 2d 1829

Dear Madam.

Your note of yesterday is before me. In reply, permit me to assure you that your situation interests my warmest wishes, and will not be forgotten.

In reference to the claims of Mr Ridgely, I can only say that they must await the action of those general principles by which the administration is to be governed. Offices cannot be created by it, nor can incumbents be removed to make room for others without an enquiry establishing their incompetency; and even where this enquiry produces a vacancy it must be remembered ~~it should be remembered~~ that the numerous applicants for it have, each, a conviction of superior claim, and demand from the President an impartial hearing

13856

It is a source of sincere regret with me that Congress disappointed your appeal to its justice and magnanimity. I am satisfied however, that the disappoint=ment was not the result of an unfriendly feeling, or of a conviction that your claim was not well founded; and that at the next session you may calculate upon a favorable decision. In the mean time I assure you that whatever I can do with propriety for your relief will be cheerfully done.

Y. aff. Servt

Signed A J

Mrs Susan Decatur

Copy to Mrs S. Decatur
April 2d/1839

Copy to Mrs S. Decatur

Nashville 3rd Apl. 1822

Dear Sir

I regret not having had an opportunity of converseing with you to day, that you had not the patience to wait on me a few menutes while converseing with Judge Overton on business of interest to him & myself, and that you should have shewn a disposition so regardless of accomodation to one, who would go any reasonable length to serve you or your interest, and who has spent days and weeks in attending to your business, with a fond hope to see you reared to manhood in a way that would render you usefull to yourself and to society. my only design in wishing to see you and converseing with you, was to endeavour impress on your mind the important fact, that respect to age and experience, and attention to the advice of your guardian & friend, will be calculated to direct you in the path of Virtue – whilst an obstinacy and a disposition to reject the advice of your aged and more experienced friends, & those under whose care you are placed while in your tender age of minority, will be certain to lead you into the paths of ruin

13857

and disgrace—it was not my wish or intention to have said any thing to you, otherwise than to have advised you of the proper course of conduct which I thought best calculated to promote your interest. It was painfull to me to learn that you had so acted as to compel the officers of the College to suspend you from the institution, had you have conducted yourself in such manner as to have been continued there untill you had finished your education, I have no doubt but you would have made a man of business and of usefullness, but to leave school with the limitted education that you now have, what can you do, you are not qualified to do business of any kind to advantage, and you will pass through life in some way that will be unpleasant here to relate. my dear young friend. I beg you to pause, I beg you to reflect and see what will be the result of conduct entirely careless of the advice of your tutors and your best friends, do you recollect the letter you wrote me, after your uncle Jackson left you, where you pledged yourself to keep constant in view his steady and bright example, that you would apply your time to studying and improving yourself in the best possible manner you could, and that nothing should draw you off from your duty &c— It is painfull to relate or pass in review our conduct when it has been irregular and improper, and therefore I will say nothing more on that subject at present, and am willing never again to speak of it, if you will consent to act differently and alter your course of life— let me admonish you to do so, you have not gone so far in error as to render it difficult to alter your course & act your part as you should do, and I hope you will determine to do so, I flatter myself you will become steady and receive the counsel and advice of your friends— let me therefore beg of you to resume your books & improve yourself in the best manner you can untill something can be pointed out for you to do, for you must be engaged in some business, an idle life will never do, it always leads a youth into bad habits, that is hard to shake off I would prefer your remaining with your Cousin William Donelson untill the pleasure of your uncle Jackson is known, he will I expect direct what you are to do, but if you prefer to remain at the Hermitage, I beg of you my dear Andrew to employ your time in reading and writing, and in improving yourself in the best manner you can untill you can be better provided for. be assured that I feel for your welfare as for one of my own children, and I write as I would my own, & I beg you to be assured that when I admonish you for what I think is wrong in your conduct, that I do it from pure motives of friendship for your own benefit, & feel great solicitude for your welfare, and I hope to see you grow up to be a man of business and of usefulness — before I close this line, let me ask the favour of you to write me an answer to this, and let me know your determination to do better than heretofore, & that you will resolve to apply yourself strictly to business of some kind that will be profitable to you — I hope you will write me immediately — with affectionate regard

your friend

Jno Coffee

Mr. Andrew J. Hutchings }

Navy Department
3d. April 1829.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for your information copy of the sailing instructions given to Master Commandant Wm. B. Shubrick, appointed recently to the command of the Sloop of War Natchez, and of other correspondence having relation to the equipment of that Ship.

I am, very respectfully &c
Jno Branch

The President of the U. States.

13859-60

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } April 4th 1829

PAY to Andrew J. Donelson **or bearer,**

One Thousand dollars **dollars,** $\overline{100}$

$1000 **DOLLS.** $\overline{100}$

13861

Andrew Jackson

Private

New York Apl. 5. 1829

Dear Sir

Since my return home, rumour with her thousand tongues — has been as usual very busily engaged — in the work of reformation — I had the pleasure in the course of our conversation to observe to you — that the course of political events, brought a large body of Republicans in this State — as well as in the Union — Called Clintonians — in opposition to Mr. Vanburen — and it was not for some time — during the last four years — perhaps nearly two — perhaps three years did we know that Mr. Vanburen would support Genl. Jackson with certainty — he raised — what we call'd a non committal party — When we had for years — been at war with him & his Caucus party — from when that Genl. becomes by the favor of the Genl to be a Co:arbiter — of the fortunes & favors — of the very men [whom he opposed with all his energy — and supported Mr Crawford — It is natural to view him with some dread & jealousy — as we know his feelings this activity of political cutting and management — tho known to him by reputation — yet from political Clintonian & Jacksonian spirit thousands of us have no personal acquaintance — spent thousands of Dollars — & years of labor — for Genl Jackson — before he came into the support of the cause — which he was forced to — not from choice — it is proper to know — & not forget these facts — If he has his feelings must be in comparison to those men — who originated the support — & bore the brunt of the battle for the Hero of New Orleans, It is a fact that the official favors — which have been bestowed by Mr Vanburen — this winter in Albany — I have little indication of equal participation — in one or two cases — a marked avoidance of old Clintonians — took place — In the Corporation — or under it of this City — there are a very great many places of profit in the Gift of that body — some of whom very respectable & important — there must be more than a hundred offices in either gift — there are only two of any moment — of the old Clintonian family — One of the reasons — indeed main reason why — this is so — is in consequence of our giving up all pretentions — to separate [illegible] — & pretentions — during the great Presidential election in the autumn — to prevent schisms & division — and to do nothing to loose Presidential Votes — & forget in the family — & left the rest — for future time — While the old Bucktail [illegible] — was as busy in getting all their men on the assembly ticket — & the senate — & Congress and many as Electors — as if their fate depended on it — While we — supported all — for the reasons stated. If we had intended

fewer applied for office — I have had voluntarily Mr Clinton's offer to procure me the Post masters berth in this City — when Genl Bailey retired — which was about to be — divers times — within the last 15 Months — but Clinton's Dead — and dark was the hour — I believe you my friend — I leave all to your discretion

yours truly

H Post Jr

13862

we Should have had a heavy Ins.t in the Corporation
— but by it Sets influence in the City & State — we should have
endangered — the Electoral vote — and Vanburen lost his Election
at Gov.r) — therefore generally the last election — all was for
the Genl. & leave the rest to fortune — tho' the Tammany
men (Irwin in N york City) are very good now we put
them all into power — & put aside the Claymen — yet they
shew not — the least disposition to give the Clintonian Ins.t
any Offices in the City & State — & now pursue in the ardor the
Same Course — as to the Genl Gov.t — not a lisp — or offer of
Suspect of any of Mr Clintons friends — those who
Supported Genl the first Campaign — for Office at Washington
— I spoke to several — they were all Committed to Bucktails
Such as were Crawfordmen — & claymen & every thing else
except Jackson men — during our first Campaign — now in which
Reports that Vanburen advises great moderation — & conciliation
as it's termed with our enemies — & when he left here — opposed the
removal of Thompson Coll.r — & now it's said — that at the
influence of Elisha Jenkins Esq.r is for keeping Mr Jenkins
his Brother — in the Office of appraiser — merely because
Mr Elisha Jenkins — is in favor of Genl Jackson — yet this Mr
Vanburen owes to Mr Clintons frds. his success as Gov.r entirely
— & to Genl Jackson for his elevation — to dictate as & to
dictate who of us — shall be the first — or nothing —
— I must be permitted to say — that I do not think Mr Craig of the
Country — ought to take place of such as live in the City —
who have toiled beyond him in the Cause — as perhaps — 50
Doll.s to — 13,000 — he is a Respectable man — & merits favor
& respect — & is elected already to a Station of High honor a
member of Congress — nor is it Correct for him to be in
the way — of persons Circumstanced as I have been for years
— without business or property of any amount — tho' when
I began — I was worth — 50000 — but losses unparalleled — thus
allied me to unexpected affliction — added to the Death of
my ever to be lamented friend Clinton — If he was alive
there is nothing he would not do for me — If these four Offices
of the Customs were all of that Class — Called Clintonians
it would be no kind of proportion — to those held in this
City — no Comparison — but If Mr Vanburen — does do as
Report says — then the 2 of these Cannot be filled with
the friends of the immortal Clinton — even if they
give away

to they — for 2 of them — that are of some value — perhaps a trifle
more than the support of a family — one is — the Surveyor
the other — an elegant office — that of Collectr — those
only left — for $2000 — a bare support of a family in a
very moderate way in an expensive ~~[illegible]~~ city — But these
two its said — must not be vacant — if so — they
must go to what is termed here — the Swamp or
Targee party — a faction always devoted to Vanburen —
& to whom now they refer & remonstrate — since Mr
Swartwout has progressed for the Collector as he has — I hope
he will succeed — I believe he will be a good officer — he is
a Gentlemanly man — & friendly to the Genl — in both Cam:
—paigns we all know — & as Mr Clinton was for the Genl he
was liberal to him — tho Mr Swartwout — never was of the
party of Clintonian — far otherwise — a few years since — &
onset to be Calculated — in the favors given — ~~[illegible]~~ to the
Clintonians not as one — I hope ardently for his success —
— some say — he will — & that Mr Noah — will be Surveyor
— & that Craig & Myself will be appraisers — tho I
presume Mr Craig — may not desire it — of this — I know
not — If I was so fortunate as to have one — & that Noah
was to be Surveyor — & a Bucktail associated with one —
them — Wm S. Coe — I think the Genl policy to appoint —
— as he is Secretary to the Republican Committee — & that body
would be satisfied — in some measure — in the appointment
of Swartwout — whilst they oppose — on the ground of
old Burrism — at this day no reason — Mr [illegible] was so
young — in those times — I had fondly hoped — I could have
obtained the Consulship at Liverpool — which would have
suited me — having been largely experienced in affairs of
navigation &c — there is not a civilized part of the world
that I have not, between the years — 98 & 1815
had trade with ~~[illegible]~~ — the Consulship — would have
given me a chance to do a little for a large and
most tenderly educated family — perhaps more than
mere ~~expenses~~ — the Consulship at Paris — also I thought
of — but Col Jarvis — report says — is to have that — & I find
nothing decided about it — I have thought much of
the place of Register in Washington City — that would have
placed me — where I know I could render great
political service to Genl J — I am so thoroughly
acquainted with the politics — & the leaders of
parties — in this Union — that a decent location
at head Quarters — would place me in a position
something similar

P.S. If any thing is said about my not having the knowledge touching manufactures &c — imported — I may remark to you — I served 8 years in the business — and should be at home in that matter — & I am fearful of plaguing the Genl or Lewis to write to him — you must excuse me for teasing you — it may not last long — the hungry expectants — may in time disappear & you may as our noble Chief get some relief & enjoy comfort —

to what I have been engaged in for 7 years — for the Genl
Corresponding extensively — with his friends & those
of Mr. Clintons — I have thought much of the place
of Register — I believe it is $3000 — but I doubt not
there are applicants already for it — I know very
well — I could render information — politically — especially
as relates to men — and perform the duties — with the perfect
ease — that would be important to an administration
— N York has no such places — the money Rec.d much
favor from the State &c. &c — Mr. Ogden who is
for Lpool — I believe a Gent. of merit — is not a
New Yorker — New Jersey & Orleans — are his places of
abode — Clearly N York entitled to the Consulship
at Liverpool — & I have the vanity to believe — it no
more than due me — in every respect — Such has been
my experience in Commercial practice — I should be more
completely at home in it — than most men — my
acquaintance in England & Europe — is as thorough
almost — as in our own Country — But if I cannot
obtain some of these more equal to my
pretensions — I must come back to the 2000
appraisers place — and perhaps thank my stars that
even that can be had — as there are so many
pushing for places — & unless the Genl insists upon my
appointment — & pertinaciously — I have no Confidence
in the rest, except Mr Eaton — I believe him sincere —
But he is so busily employed — so is the Genl, that
I am fearful they will not feel the dire necessity
there is — that I have it — to keep me from the
horrors of poverty — they are friendly I have no doubt,
— If they are not — I have none else in the Cabinet —
to help me — I have no means of reaching the rest.
— If my devotion — services — & sacrifices — for Genl Jackson
for years — will not insure me that small office — it is all
in vain — the rest — as far as I know — ~~[illegible]~~ are as indifferent
to me — as if they lived in Rome — yet see the state of the
case — the facts — that no Clintonian — thus far — has suffering claims
arising from the Contest — of any moment but myself — they
have political claims — many expenses & others — but as to any
special sacrifices — not important — I myself — have spent in
the Election for the Genl. since 23 — more than all the Clintonians
& Bucktails in this City combined — it is singular — but I believe
it as true as there is a God — It is the
just [illegible]

Office of Bank U. States, } April 7th 1829 —
Washington, }

PAY to W. B. Lewis — — — — **or bearer,**

two hundred — — — — **dollars,** $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

200 **DOLLS.** $\frac{}{100}$

13864

New York 9th April 1829–

Dear, Sir,

Your letter of the 6th inst reached me this morning. If any thing had been wanting to convince me, how much I am, and am destined to remain, your debtor, for a confidence as gratuitous, as it is gratifying, that evidence is now afforded me. I beg you to be assured my dear Sir, that as no one of your political friends attaches a higher value to your good opinion, so I would yield to no one in the devotion of my very humble powers, to the success of your administration – to the advancement of those two objects which I consider identified your personal fame, and the public welfare.

With

The President
Of the United States

13865

With the view therefore, which you are pleased
to take of my capacity to render service in
the station to which you have invited me,
it is matter of unfeigned regret to me, notwithstanding my distrust of my competency
to discharge the duties of this highly important mission, that the situation of my
private affairs forbids its acceptance -

Torn as your own heart has been
by calamity, I need not enter upon the detail
of my private sorrows, to convince you, that
my duty to the little children of whom I am
now the sole surviving protector, would not
justify the separation, which the duties of
this mission would inevitably demand. The
state of my professional engagements, and
the situation of my planting interests, would

Calen

also make it extremely injurious to me, to leave the United States during the present year — Mr Tazewell intimated his wishes to me on this subject, on the contingency of his being unable to accept, in the last conversation we had before he left Washington, and I endeavored to explain to him fully and more in detail, than the limits of a letter admit, why I could not undertake this service — I regret extremely that he has declined it —

I propose to proceed to Savannah in a vessel which sails on the eleventh inst. Any commands, which you may have for me there, shall be promptly attended to — Meanwhile allow me to repeat the assurance of the respect and gratitude

with which I am Dr Sir
Yr mo obt
Jn. Macpherson Berrien

To
The President
Of the United States,

13866

4

J. McPherson Berrien
Former
U.S. Atty Genl

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } April 11. 1829

PAY to Andrew J Donelson or
bearer One Hundred **dollars,**
100

Andrew Jackson

$100 **DOLLS.**
100

13867

City of Washington Apr. 15th

1829

1829
Feby 10

Genl. A Jackson

To Wm O'Neale Dr.

To livery for three Horses from 10 Feby till 13 March three weeks @ 3$ each & week	$27.00
To livery for two Horses from 13 to March one and half week @ 3$ each & week	9.00
To livery for one horse from 22 March to 27 2/3 week	2.00
	$36.00

Recd payt. 13 April 1829

Wm O'Neale

13868

Genl. A Jackson
President U.S.

City of Washington

Major Wm
Nicols
Receipt for
house keeping
March &
April
1829

Nashville 15th. April 1829

Dear Sir

Mr. Steel will finish planting corn today except the new ground and commence the cotton to morrow, Young Hutchings is very much in the way at the Hermitage, he rode one of the brood Mares away the other day and got her eye put out, I think she is called Deanna, a letter from you to him might be of service, Mr. Steel is anxious he should leave the place unless it is your wish for him to stay there

Our friend Houston has separated from his Wife, and will Resign to morrow and leave the state Immediately for the Arkansas Territory ~~at~~ to reside among the Indians, there is a hundred Reports about the [illegible] cause of separation; he gave her Father a certificate that she was

13869

virtuous I lament his unfortunate situation
Most sincerely his hopes for happiness in this
world are blasted for ever his effigy was
burned in Gallatin on Saturday night last
he is regarded as Traitor My best Respects to
Your family and My friend Mrs. Lewis

I am dear Sir
Your friend
Ch. J. Love

Col. Love to
Genl Jackson.
recd. 1st May. [illegible]
1829

Free

General Andrew Jackson
Washington
D C

NASH. T.
APR
15

Dear Sir,

enclosed is an outline of the principle in relation to appointments and removals, which was submitted to the members of the cabinet on the 23d February last, or rather those individuals ~~of it~~ who were then present and consulted upon it.

Yrs very respectfully

Andw J Donelson

April 15th 1829

13871

Apr 15th 1829.

Wm T. Barry Esqr
Post Master Genl

Nashville April 16th 1829

Dear Sir,

Permit me once more to remind you of the application made by my brother in December last, for the appointment of physician to the Penitentiary at Washington. - Especially as so small a matter might easily escape your recollection in the midst of the most important national affairs. My brother has no hope of success but in your direct personal interference in his behalf. If you can, with perfect propriety, do any thing for him, your kindness will be most gratefully appreciated. This is the first & only instance of my having ever solicited from any government, (or from any individuals in office,) any favour whatever, either for myself or for any relative or connexion: And, so far as I can at present foresee, it will be the last. I hope therefore not to be deemed particularly troublesome or unreasonable. With my best wishes for your health & happiness, & the prosperity of your administration -

I have the honour to be, &c Sir,
Most respectfully
Your obdt Servt
Ph. Lindsley

13872

SH. T.
APR
17

free

His Excellency,

Andrew Jackson

President of United States

Washington D. C.

Benton Lindsly
letter recommendg
his brother to
notice.

ansd—